



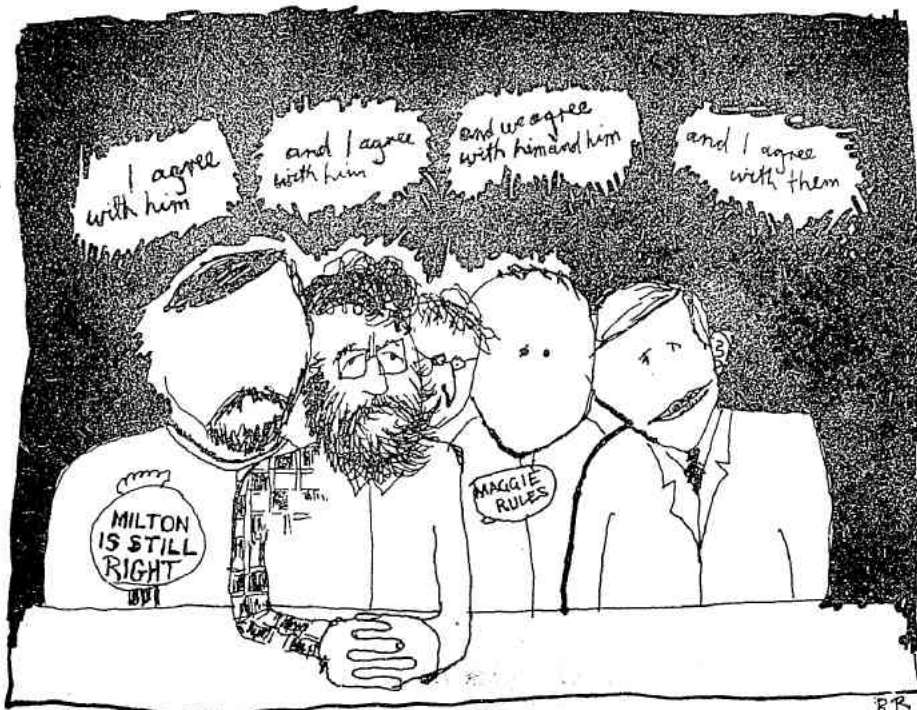
## Eco. Faculty In For Shake-Up

Jeffrey Dalton

Late last year the pillars of our academic community trembled at the news that the failure rate of Economics I, the first year compulsory subject for the Economics degree, was a massive 47%.

Senior academics have been commenting privately for some time that the failure rate in that subject was liable to inexplicable fluctuations and alarming increases at a time when failure rates are relatively stable in other departments and faculties. In a sense though, 1981's apparent record has forced a rather more public debate over issues which touch on such major matters for the Economics faculty as its philosophical approach to a course which is designed as an introduction to the study of economics and its, previously unquestioned, ability to teach effectively based on a curriculum that encompasses much detail so as that latter year courses have a bridge to them that is conspicuous to first year students.

In general, the whole Economics faculty looks as if it is in for a bit of a shake-up. There will be a change of Dean in the middle of the year, and the Faculty's Review Committee should bring down a most interesting report at about the same time. Widely considered to be a major recommendation of the Committee is the establishment of a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Yet it would seem that the study of some elementary economics (a course of the nature of Economics I should provide) would still be a requirement for at least part of the first year of study. Consequently, the plight of students (and some staff) of Eco. I will need to be resolved. Even if the Faculty's new Commerce degree does alleviate the pressure that Eco. I is currently under to provide students to within getting to second and third year courses, there appears to be no attempt to abolish the B.Ec. degree, and hence,



any Economics faculty which is unable to be satisfied with its introductory course has to stand wondering just how it hopes to exist in the future when its first year students are not exactly welcomed with open arms.

The Economics Department Review Committee in 1980 (not to be confused with the current Faculty of Economics Review Committee) went into some detail about student complaints about teachers and their methods. In particular, the high incidence of part-time teaching led to some serious communication problems between students and staff. Many students have complained since that their tutors (probably the most important members of the academic staff for first year students) were not available to be consulted on important matters and that many tutorials suffered from a change of tutor more than once during the year. The faculty administration is in the difficult situation of being unable to recruit experienced teachers

and promising graduates due to the high demand for economists at the moment.

At least ostensibly there appears to be justifiable claims of 'don't blame me!' on both sides.

The statistics relating to student performance in Economics I in 1981 are staggering: 62% of those students who were enrolled at 31 April 1981 either withdrew or failed. Compared with other universities the failure rate of 47% of students who sat for the exam is very high (UNSW: 25%; Latrobe: 30%; Sydney: 18%) although Flinders failure and wastage rate of 65% was 3% higher than ANU's 62%. (Note the distinction drawn here between different types of statistics. The failure rate is usually expressed either as a percentage of those students who were enrolled at 30th April or as a percentage of those who 'sat' for examination. The difference between the two is that between 30th April and the end of year examination students may withdraw from a unit. These

withdrawals are referred to as the 'wastage' rate and are expressed as a percentage of the students enrolled at 30th April.)

Already there are informed sources talking of the incongruity of student performance in Eco I in 1981, particularly in the numerous cases where students received High Distinctions or Distinctions in other subjects but failed in Eco I.

It seems to be a very complex debate at the moment, particularly given the tendency of academics to immediately become defensive. Nevertheless it might be time to think about the Economics department applying its own strict philosophy and recognise that failure rates of these proportions are an inefficient use of resources and that if no clear resolution is possible (particularly if the department admits that it is unable to recruit the required teachers) in the very near future then at least some of these resources could be re-allocated to more fruitful pursuits.

## SA Elections Again!

The S.A. Election is to go ahead after the necessary amendments were made to the Electoral Regulations at the last General Meeting of the Students' Association. The main obstruction was a clause which specified that the elections had to be held in October.

A postal ballot also specified by the Regulations was averted by a motion being passed in favour of a circulating ballot box. The Returning Officer, Rober Ceramidas, pointed out that all elections held by open ballot were technically in breach of the regulations.

The elections will be held from Monday 12th April until Friday 16th April. Nominations close at 1pm on Monday 5th April. Speeches will be held in the Halls, Colleges and the Union Court in the same week.

A move to have an AUS referendum was moved by Gary Humphries at the SA

meeting, but was ruled out of order by SA President Jeffrey Dalton. The motion did not contain the question to be put at the referendum, which is a requirement of the Students' Association Constitution. Dalton made his ruling before Humphries could move an amendment which would have incorporated a question into the motion. Humphries moved dissent, which failed to achieve the required two-thirds majority. An amendment would only have required a simple majority and thus would have been more likely to succeed.

Humphries appears to be a likely candidate for SA President. Alex Anderson (not to be confused with last year's successful independent candidate, Larry Anderson) and newcomer Hugh Ford.

Issues likely to be important are our continued membership of AUS, the introduction of an SRC and student welfare in general.

## ANU Win Eight In A Row

ANU BOAT CLUB

ANU won the Disher Cup for the eighth consecutive time when they finished the five kilometre race forty seconds in front of the Duntroon eight. The Cup is contested annually by the first eights of ANU and Duntroon. The Cup, was presented in 1971 in memory of Dr Clive Disher, who stroked the winning AIF crew at the Henley Peace Regatta in 1919.

The five kilometre course runs from Springbank Island on Lake Burley Griffin to the head of the Lake, near the YMCA Yacht Club. The race was started in near perfect conditions by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen. ANU rating forty strokes a minute off the start, soon had a comfortable one length lead over Duntroon. The Corps managed to remain in contact for the first two kilometres, but the race was essentially over as ANU passed the crucial Hospital Point several lengths ahead of their rivals.

Duntroon handicapped by a short rowing season, faded further behind ANU and a verdict of 'easily' was recorded for the win.

Sir Zelman Cowen presented the trophies shortly after a downpour threatened to wash out the ceremonies. Another guest also facing retirement as a public figure, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Low, attended his final Disher Cup. As Vice-Chancellor, he has never had to admit defeat to RMC's Commandant, General Kelly, who also watched the race.

Peter McCartney, who stroked the ANU eight said that ANU were able to win each year because the crew contained five or six oarsmen who had been rowing for nine months. RMC had been on the water for a little over two months.

Although the ACT Regatta season has now ended, Peter McCartney will be sculling at the Australian Championships to be held at Penrith this weekend. Four other members of the crew Nick Hunter, Merrick Howes, Rohan Greenland and John Blackwell make up the Inter-varsity lightweight four, while two members new to the Club, Tony Brown and Gerry Wilson, will combine to form the I.V. pair.

The main competition is expected to come from Melbourne University, who traditionally dominate the Intervarsity events.

Melbourne are hosting the regatta to be held at Ballarat, May 14th-15th.

## Dead Dogs Silt Up Sullies

Sullivan's Creek is finally undergoing a major clean-up, which will reduce levels of pollution and give the waterway a face-lift. The operation is part of an agreement with the NCDC, who have installed a silt trap on the north side of Barry Drive.

The silt trap is designed to collect silt, rubbish and oil overflowing into Sully's Creek from stormwater drains. It should keep the sections of Sully's which

run through the University, and perhaps, more importantly, Lake Burley Griffin free from pollution.

ANU Building and Grounds staff have agreed with the NCDC to clear Sullivan's Creek, which has not been dredged since 1977. Work began recently and so far four thousand cubic metres of silt and rubbish, including cans and dead dogs in plastic bags, have been removed.

The University is respon-

sible for keeping its section of Sully's clear of rubbish, which shouldn't be difficult with the aid of the silt trap. To work effectively the trap must be cleaned at least twice a year. This is the responsibility of the Department of the Capital Territory (DCT).

While Sully's Creek might not be up to swimming pool standards, it will be a little more salubrious for those unfortunates thrown in during Bushweek.

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**Students' Assocn.**

**APRIL 7  
8 pm  
in...**

**General Meeting**

**...the Union Bistro**



# EDITORIAL

International friction points are reaching a new level of tension. The clock that appeared on many journals, indicating closeness to nuclear war, would indicate two minutes to midnight, or closer, the antics of the Reagan Administration in El Salvador provide fertile grounds for conflict, thank God he wasn't in power when the Russians invaded Afghanistan. We sincerely hope the Russians do not condemn the Students' Association elections with the same ferocity as they have those in El Salvador, as many of the participants have views sympathetic, or at least comprehensible to the Russian Administration, and if the Russians find the S.A. elections too small to complain about, the candidates themselves take these elections as seriously as any politicians anywhere, take note of their deductions, when casting your vote.

It is important that your vote, this is your chance to have a say in the body that represents your opinion as a student, do not hide behind the curtain of apathy, if for no other reason than the S.A. spends your money on ideas it receives a mandate from you to support.

Speaking of apathy, contributions for Woroni indicate that few people know the purpose of the paper, or the views of the current editorial staff. Woroni is a forum for student opinion in the A.N.U. — indeed it is THE forum, if you want your views circulated, then Woroni is the place to do it. These views needn't be political, any club, society or interest group can gain what am-



ounts to free advertising, furthermore, if you can create, in poetry, prose, paint or photography, let us publish your efforts.

Under the present administration, Woroni favours no party group or interest on campus, our interest is you — So Write!

Larry Anderson has formally resigned as Editor of Woroni — his presence has not been great in the compilation of Woroni since the end of last year, but we are assured that his resignation was not due to differences with the Woroni Collective, but rather a dissatisfaction with university, politics, and a pressing schedule that has limited his time.

Chris Stamford

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## ANU Blues Club

Interested in playing or just listening to the blues?

MONDAY April 5th  
 8pm  
 The Union Bridge

## Economics Society

Next Meeting -  
 MONDAY, 5th April  
 5pm

Union Bridge  
 Wine and Cheese provided

**Copy Deadline for  
 next edition is  
 7th April, 1982.**

## ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS 1982

Nominations have been called for the following positions:

PRESIDENT of the ASSOCIATION  
 TREASURER  
 TRUSTEE  
 AUS SECRETARY  
 EDITOR(S) of WORONI.

Nominations will close at 1pm on Monday, 5th April 1982 and any notice of earlier closing time for receipt of nominations given in 'Woroni' or otherwise is hereby accordingly amended.

Candidates must be members of the Students' Association. Nominations must be signed by two persons eligible to vote in the election (members of the A.N.U. Students' Association) and must contain a signed statement of the nominee's willingness to act in the position if elected. Nominations will be received in the ballot box in the Students' Association Office.

Polling times and places will be as follows:

Monday 12 April  
 6.00-7.00pm Burgmann College

Tuesday 13 April  
 9.00-9.50am Chifley Library  
 10.00-12.00 Law Library  
 12.30-1.30pm Ursula College  
 6.00-7.00pm Burton / Garran Hall.

Wednesday 14 April  
 8.30-9.30am Toad Hall  
 11.00-11.50am Chifley Library  
 12.00-2.00pm Union Downstairs  
 6.00-6.30pm John XXIII  
 7.00-8.00 Union Upstairs  
 8.10-9.00pm Chifley Library

Thursday 15 April  
 9.00-9.50am Law Library  
 10.00-11.50am Copland Theatre  
 12.00-2.00pm Union Downstairs  
 6.00-7.00 Bruce Hall  
 7.10-8.10 Union Upstairs.

Friday 16 April  
 12.00-3.00 Union Downstairs.

(These times are subject to slight variation)

Hear the candidates (if there are any), their policies, their distortions, lies and or per-versions on:

Monday 5 April at 6.30pm, Burgmann College Bar  
 Tuesday 6th April at 6.30 John XXIII Common Room  
 Wednesday 7th April at 1pm Union Court at 6.30pm Burton/Garran Hall Common Room  
 Thursday 8th April at 6.30pm Bruce Hall Common Room.

Returning Officer







## How The Mods Might Win

The sudden appearance of a new centre party in British politics has been predicted and indeed awaited for so long that now it is occurring the ordinary voter can be forgiven for displaying a mixture of relief, bewilderment, and scepticism at the prospect. This confusion can be reduced to some kind of order by posing two questions. The first and most important, to which we will return later, is whether a new Social Democratic Party deserves to succeed. The second is whether it has any prospect of doing so.

This latter question may well be regarded by idealists as excessively timid. Great changes in the political landscape of any country are not made by men and women who stop to ask themselves where it is all going to end. Yet the political "consumer" is bound to ask himself whether his vote will be wasted, and unless he is offered a plausible prospect of a genuine breakthrough for the party of his choice in a reasonable number of constituencies he will not change the normal pattern of his voting behaviour. It is the credibility of a new party that needs to be established. There is a circularity about this requirement which has frustrated the Liberals for many years. Since, under the British system, any party only starts to amass seats in a serious way after it has acquired about a quarter of the national poll, a new party must be the kind of party that is likely to acquire a quarter of the national poll, which it will not be unless it is the sort of party which is likely to acquire a quarter of the national poll — and so on *ad infinitum*. The only way to cut into this circle is by means of self-confidence and sleight of hand.

At the outset the Social Democrats have a certain number of assets at their disposal. They possess three or four of the most attractive personalities in British politics; they have quite rightly announced their intention of becoming the next government, rather than aiming at a balance of power. The foundation of the party has provoked genuine interest and excitement on an unexpected scale in the public, which is disillusioned with the recession associated with Mrs Thatcher and disgusted or alarmed by the quarrels of the Labour Party. The question is whether this enthusiasm can be kept going until the next election.

This will depend upon three main factors. The first and perhaps least significant of these is the question of the new party's precise policies as they emerge from pronouncements by its leaders and from debates in the House of Commons. It is extremely doubtful whether the public cares about the fine print of the Social Democratic programme. What needs to be demonstrated is their commitment to electoral reform which is the only safeguard of their long-term future, their distinctness from the Labour Party, and their ability to work for practical purposes with the Liberal Party. This leads to the second consideration — the new party's ability to forge some

kind of alliance with the Liberals. It is understandable that the Social Democrats should hesitate to close a definitive deal with the other centre party until they have been able to demonstrate electoral pulling power in practice and can therefore negotiate from strength. The Liberals are also naturally reluctant to give away anything — particularly discontented Labour votes in northern constituencies — before they can see how serious the new phenomenon is. Nevertheless, the ordinary voter is likely to judge the credibility of the Centre as a single block. It is

the other parties to move towards the centre by demonstrating the extent of support for consensus politics.

Britain is part of the global economy, and turning her back on the world is not going to change it. The commitment to the Common Market and to NATO, shared by both the Social Democrats and the Liberals, should be seen not as support for a particular set of often defective institutions, but as Britain's only chance to influence her environment. There should be no grand rhetoric about the extent of that influence, which is bound to

This article was submitted by Rohan Greenland on behalf of the ANU Social Democrats. Roy Jenkins' win last Thursday in the Hillhead by-election has rekindled the hope that the Social Democrats will be able to win enough seats in the next General Election to bring about major reforms in the British political system. This article is an edited reprint of the Editor's Commentary, from the Political Quarterly, Vol. 52 No. 2, April-June 1981.

obvious that there are few real divergences on policy between the Liberals and the Social Democrats, and the public will be unable to understand why the "centre" should be as quarrelsome and fissiparous as the old parties.

The third factor on which the success of the new party will turn is its position in the constituencies. The fund of good will and excitement aroused by the possible breakup of the old party system needs to be used actively if it is not to drain away in disillusionment. A new party such as the Social Democrats faces grave difficulties as regards organisation and finance, and can hardly expect to set up an elaborate

be modest. But there should be great clarity about the direction in which Britain should seek to nudge policy: particularly, in resisting the temptation for Europe to retreat into wall-padded protectionism at the expense of the poor countries. In addition, given a tense world where President Reagan's nationalistic America faces a militarily strong but economically and politically weak Russia, there is going to be plenty of scope for a pragmatic lobby within the Western alliance — a role which neither Mrs Thatcher's reflex anti-Communism nor Mr Foot's endemic anti-Americanism would permit either of them to play. Finally, a centre party — precisely because its commitment to the

"The question is whether this enthusiasm can be kept going until the next elections."

party organisation before the next election campaign.

The conventional wisdom amongst political commentators is that, while the Social Democrats have good "news value" for the time being, their emergence is a flash in the pan and they will go the way of Ramsay MacDonald's National Labour dissidents in 1930. But one has only to examine this parallel to see how much more chance of success the Social Democrats are likely to have in breaking the mould of British politics than any previous faction. The fact is that in 1981, unlike 1931, the other actors on the British political scene appear more or less discredited.

The case for a new movement of the centre rests, quite simply, on the proposition that the only chance of achieving the radical social and economic changes — on which Britain's future now so self-evidently depends — lies precisely with such a movement which, even if it never manages to gain a parliamentary majority, will compel

Western Alliance would not be in doubt — could radically re-examine Britain's military and nuclear strategy: a step which the Conservatives are unwilling to take and which the Labour Party cannot do without arousing suspicions of a retreat into neutralism.

A commitment to equity is consistent with experimentation and flexibility in the design of policies: with exploring the potential of the private sector, of producer-co-operatives responsible for the delivery of education or health services, and ways of enhancing consumer choice by the use of vouchers. The criterion for judging such policy options should be whether or not they enhance the life-chances of the worst-off, not whether or not they conform to the traditional ideology of the Welfare State or the self-interests of those now employed in the Welfare State.

The centre must somehow seek to break through the vicious circle, whereby only

## Halls & Colleges Win Two Sports Council Seats

For the first time since 1977 the number of nominations for the Sports Council, the governing body of the Sports Union exceeded the number of places. The Sports Union found itself in the unusual position of

having to stage an election.

Woroni Editor Rohan Greenland and political analyst Ian Rout attended the counting (and counted over half of the votes). They filed this report.

Only 325 members, about five percent of eligible voters, rolled up to the ballot box for the Sports Council elections — probably an indication that sporty types are not interested in politics. There is an obvious contrast between the serenity of a Sports Union election and a Students' Association election with its

The halls believe that they were unreasonably limited in their access to ovals in 1981. Executive Officer Phil Brodsky attributes this to the water-logged condition of the fields, but the halls claim that inter-mural competitions were conducted on grounds from which they were excluded. It will be interesting to see whether



An action scene in the Tally Room.

party-political tickets, weeks of lobbying, threats of legal action for anything from defamation to theft, speeches, How-to-Vote cards, rhetoric, accusations, counter-accusations, counter-counter-accusations and the odd Committee of Disputed Returns.

The Inter-Hall Committee decided on the night before nominations closed. (The night on which it realised there was an election) to stand candidates. Its representatives Brian ("Bon") Scott from Bruce Hall and Dilip Soman from John XXIII topped the poll for ordinary members of the Council.

Their views were made particularly clear in Soman's policy statement — "... I have been disgusted by the attitude of the Sports Council to on-campus residents. Outside paying bodies are often given preference to the Union's facilities ..."

Scott more circumspectly commented "It is significant that decisions which have been made in the past by Sports Council have not taken into consideration all the needs of Sports Union members ..."

policies designed to produce more social equity can command acceptability for change, while only economic growth can

produce the surplus which will finance such policies: the non-growth society is also the zero-sum society, where conflict over the distribution of resources is likely to increase — with damaging results for the social and political assumption must be that inflation is primarily a political, not an economic problem: that of devising institutions where it is in the interests of everyone to restrain their demands, instead of (as at present) it being in the interest of everyone to try to keep one jump ahead of all the others. Inevitably, therefore, there must be a commitment to incomes policy, seen as a framework for agreement on the rate of change in money incomes as distinct

from the detailed regulation of individual wage and salary settlements. The model might well be the Swedish Social Democrats' proposals for transferring a share of the annual profits to the labour force with the crucial difference that the aim should be to give a stake not to the trade-unions but to the workers (an all-important distinction).

The existence of powerful interest groups is a fact of life in our society. The trade unions, like other interest groups, are potential instruments for the mobilisation of consent. The real trouble is that they are also, at present, extremely ineffectual instruments. The theme of the centre should therefore be that of corporate pluralism: to accept that the co-operation of the powerful interest groups is necessary for any successful long-term social and economic

were picking up fifth and sixth preferences they could not take more seats; if they were drawing predominantly first preferences they could dominate the Council next year if they tried.

Beyond the election of Scott and Soman little evidence of violent dissatisfaction with the Council was seen. President David Cocking told us that "eventually someone will get fed up of me and stand." But not this time — he was elected unopposed for his sixth term. Vice-President Alex Wagstaff was also returned without opposition.

### 'Prestige projects'

Treasurer Leslie Miller faced a challenge from weightlifter Ragu Appudurai and economist John Coochey, who criticised "prestige projects dremt up by the Administration." Miller obtained just over 50% of the vote. Sitting member Megan Hammond was returned in third place in the ballot for ordinary member, though Ragu Appudurai lost his seat.

Finally, a look at the sporting interests of those successful candidates who declared them. Both Dilip Soman and Philip Gaetjens are members of the large and active Hockey Club; Craig Edwards is a Rugby player; Peter Stafford climbs mountains.

Campaign managers should take note of Craig Edwards' election in fourth place on his fifteen-word policy statement, "A dominant role for the Rugby Club in all University matters and life in general" Geoffrey Wells, on the other hand, missed out in spite of his participation in squash, weight training, tennis, table tennis, basketball, exercise classes, Tai Chi Chuan and fitness testing.

### 1982 Sports Council Election Results

President: David Cocking elected

Vice-President Alexander Wagstaff elected

Treasurer: Leslie Miller (elected) 154  
John Coochey 80  
Ragu Appudurai 73

Council Member:  
Brian Scott (elected) 263  
Dilip Soman " 246  
Megan Hammond " 206  
Craig Edwards " 179  
Peter Stafford " 168  
Philip Gaetjens " 158  
Geoffrey Wells 142  
Tina Jacovelli 141  
Ragu Appudurai 119

strategy, and that these must accordingly be involved in the process of policy-making, but to insist that such interest groups must be accountable for their use of power both to their own members and to society at large.

In all this, the strength of the centre derives from what — in terms of mobilising, electoral support — is its weakness; its freedom from the constraints of dependency on organised interest groups and traditional ideologies.

The editors support a centre which holds out hope of building up a consensus not for avoiding conflict, not for preserving the *status quo*, not for patched-up compromises, but for a policy programme designed to bring about change that is acceptable and thus not instantly aborted by the political cycle.



# PEACE

## THE PEACE RALLY

Canberra's rally will be on Sunday April the 4th, starting at 2pm at Russell Hill, near the "Australian-American War Memorial" (like the Soviet tank in Prague?). There will be a march to the War Memorial on Anzac Parade, and a rally there, with speakers from the various groups participating in the Canberra Program for Peace Committee.

There will be rallies on that Sunday around Australia, around the world. Last October's *huge* rallies made it unmistakably clear to the government of Europe that ordinary people would not put up with America's cruise missiles, neutron bombs, and insane belligerence: the risk behind Reagan's cold-war game of dares, and provocations is immense. This is *our* chance to visibly express our opposition to Reagan's and Fraser's war drive, to the continued threat of nuclear holocaust, to the continued diversion of massive amounts of the wealth of the world into instruments of death instead of life; neutron bombs and armed satellites instead of more education, more health, aid for agricultural growth, and reconstruction of the countries destroyed as testing-grounds for the super-powers. Hence we rally, to Stop This Military Madness!



## A Tentative Political Economy of the Military-Industrial Complex

The logic of capitalism is profit. Private ownership of the means of production: which is to say certain people (or nowadays, companies) own and control how the world works. *They* take decisions, "naturally" they are ruled by self-interest. Private property — capital — has its own interests: under any control it will seek to expand. Companies with property deploy it to their benefit alone. Since capital has exclusive control over the material means of production it can set the price of labour, control marketing, and it gets the profit, surplus value. (If you own the factory you can decide the wages, if Australians want too big a share of the profits for your liking you go to South Korea.) Companies do not want to give away surplus value as higher wages or lower prices. Their motive is profit. So they reinvest surplus value, hence there is a need to expand. Furthermore if people insist on higher wages then super-profits are required (capital will not give away its own profits). Hence wage rises in boom times, and cutbacks in recessions, while IBM and Coca-Cola will still send profits back home.

A boom is when capitalism has plenty to produce. Expanding factories mean expanding profits. But what to do when basic material needs are satisfied (and of course you don't want to devote surp-

lus value to benevolent production for the third world because there's no money in it): economy quietens down, it becomes too clear where profits go "as of right", not to citizens but to property-owners, vested interests. Perhaps advertising for pseudo-satisfactions will produce higher consumption on higher wages, and ever more profit from two TVs, a blow-dryer, and soft-core porn on video cassettes.

But production of weapons can proceed forever onwards and upwards. Research, development, obsolescence, stock-piling. All those bombs over Vietnam were a massive shot in the arm for the huge American companies that make bombs, which are paid for by their friends in government, who are urged on by the military establishment. Endless profits because production can always expand because there is no real need to be satisfied. And when your stock goes out of date you sell it to a fascist regime in South America, and spend more on your new system: more profit.

The war drive is, economically, an excuse for boom-production, trying to recreate the illusion of permanent growth, hiding the malignant contradictions of capitalism (which must always put profit before people, while private property rules).



## Men and Militarism

It is no accident that men are conscripted and men fight. A *Real Man* is strong, brave, aggressive, patriotic, takes orders, stands tall, dies like a man. Also he is stern and sensible, can use logic! doesn't let his feelings get the better of him. He can Rule wife and children. He knows his duty and doesn't cry. Our Brave Boy is socialised not to recognise other people's emotional needs, and to expect that his needs will be catered to. He is the Warrior, women are Mothers and Sweethearts, to comfort and console.

To teach someone to kill requires that they learn to ignore their enemy's humanity. The act of force always denies the human worth of the victim, who is not listened to, not respected. The act of force is imperious, anti-life.

Men to become Soldiers, are placed in barracks. They are Disciplined. They are shouted at, they must not smile or flinch or moan. There is no emotionality.

Homosexuality is the unthinkable betrayal, a sharing of human warmth. Physical force is master of all. We notice the rank contamination of heterosexual expression with rage, fear, hysteria as the men together seek out their targets, R & R in nightclubs or the women seized in war as the objects and the spoils of conquest, humiliated and degraded, boys together as Soldiers and Men expending lust as violence because they cannot recognise humanness, they are Men under Orders. Physical force is master of all.

Only men, selfish and brutal, can kill en masse. The generals who plot the devastation of all living things are taking their masculinity beyond power to the insanity of death. Violence is the final law, under the rule of men.

Our struggle for peace demands institutional change and attitudinal change, resistance to every manifestation of dehumanising violence, and the reclaiming of what it is to be male or female: away from power.

Alex Anderson.





# peace events this week

## MONDAY

March 29 **PUBLIC FORUM** 8pm Albert Hall.  
A Public Forum with major speakers,  
politicians and diplomats.

## WEDNESDAY

March 31 **FILM:** 1 pm, Haydon Allen, G27.  
"THE WAR GAME". Presented by  
International Socialists and the  
ANU Left Group.  
This amazingly graphic film was  
banned by the BBC after it was  
produced for them in the late 60s,  
because it showed all too clearly how  
horrible nuclear war would be, and  
the seriousness of the risk of war.  
A classic.

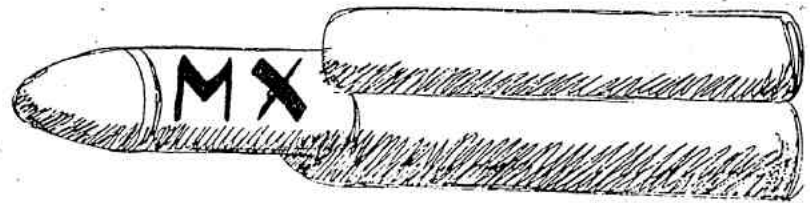
## THURSDAY

April 1 **PUBLIC MEETING.** 12.30 pm Garema  
Place. Speaker will be General Gurt  
Bastian (an ex-NATO general spilling  
the beans on how NATO is A Threat  
to Peace).

**SEMINAR,** 2 pm, ANU Union Bridge  
Following his speech in Civic, General  
Bastian (who will be brought to  
Canberra by the Canberra Program for  
Peace Committee with the particular  
assistance of the ANU Students Assoc-  
iation) will be available for a more  
general and informal question and  
answer session in the Bridge.

## FRIDAY

April 2 **PUBLIC MEETING** 7 pm, Garema  
Place. Speakers will include Helen Hill  
from the ACT Teachers' Federation.  
There will be a vigil after the meeting  
conducted by the Canberra Peace-  
makers.



**FACT:** The Pentagon  
wants to build a new land-based  
mobile nuclear missile system  
called The "MX".

Each missile will cost \$100 million.  
The Pentagon wants to build 300 of them.

The missiles would [to avoid a Soviet  
attack] continuously shuttle back-and-forth  
along a series of underground tunnels.

The tunnels will cost \$5 million  
a mile. The Pentagon wants to  
build 5,000 miles of them.



## ✓ CHECK ONE:

☐ SUBWAYS ARE FOR PEOPLE.

☐ SUBWAYS ARE FOR ATOM BOMBS.

## SUNDAY

April 4 **COMBINED CHURCHES PEACE  
SERVICE.** 1.15pm, before the Rally,  
at Russell Hill.

# ≡ RALLY ≡

## SUNDAY

April 4 2PM.  
This is it, the big one we've all been  
waiting for, the Canberra Peace Rally.  
It starts at 2pm at Russell Hill  
Defence Offices, under the eagle on  
a big stick, then march to a Rally at  
the War Memorial, with speakers from  
all groups in the campaign for peace.



this page compiled by a. anderson



# Never felt the Sex Collective Urge? Well you ought to 've!

We are the people your mother warned you about. You probably saw us during 'O' Week as we thrust things into your sweaty palms. We also gave you free fish dinners, pornographic photos and exhibited ourselves in lectures and in the Ref. It is our aim to point out that all of you will be affected by the sex urge at some stage in your development.

Without a doubt the Sex Collective is the most energetic activist group at ANU. Yet few people realise that we are a small group of full time perverts. We are not salaried researchers nor are we irresponsible flashers. Each of us is committed to a different part of the body, and to working for the best sex possible.

Actually when you filled in your Sexual Preferences Questionnaire (and you did, didn't you?) we asked for your comments on our orgiastic activities. Many responses were highly enthusiastic, but others were extremely ill formed, not to mention down right offensive. Some budding Mary Whitehouses thought we were worse "than a car, mounting a footpath". Others objected to our openly fornicating beliefs, and berated us for failing to have enough cold showers every day.

For all that, working with the Sex Coll is highly satisfying. I first went along because they seemed the most debauched satyrs around. But later I found that Sex Coll developed my manhood, ability to grope, gave a new zest to my love life, made my teeth yellow and made my dog love me.

So you want to know more about the Sex Collective but were afraid to ask?

Well here goes with,

## A RUNDOWN OF THE GANG BANG PERSONS OF '82

(i) Billy Hooknose: is one of the founding members of the Sex Collective. Previously an Urban Guerilla, he is now a 4th year Law student and has been involved in copulation matters in the Arts Faculty (particularly the Women's Dept), the Law School and AUS. His main influences include Xavier Hollander, who showed him how to bend his back and Sylvia Krystel. He is not, however, the Richard Holmes of Blue Movies.

(ii) Sleazy Big 'uns! Pardon me, I'm not a twit. I have been involved in the Sex Collective these last two years. This has probably been one of the most satisfying and emotionally rewarding experiences of my puberty. I have learned over the years several new positions, how to groan realistically and how to hold your pizza whilst eating in bed. My interests included Biology, a deep commitment to NOC (Nymphos on Campus) and sometimes the occasional indulgence in spanking.

(iii) Winsome, Losesome: I am now finally a qualified Danish Pervert after four years of Departmental Wife Swapping. I became a Sex Collective member through frustration with the way I was being handled. I wasn't able to define this feeling until the end of 1980 when I switched on the bedroom light. The shock of this resulted in my withdrawal from full participation in intercourse with other people. Sex Coll has enabled me to pursue my initial fantasies of self-manipulation.

(iv) Jane "Head" Butts. 4th year B.A. Subjects Sociology and a dash of Latin Romance. Otherwise interested in cycling (without a seat), deep breathing, avoiding peanuts and playing squash with anyone. I identify with koalas, fairy penguins

and wombats. I have had ever such a good time with the Sex Coll. Why without them I wouldn't have learnt half the number of essential skills and concepts or been to half the number of fun parties, with nearly as many new playmates as I have with dear ol' Sex Coll.



"Orgasm not Agony". Members of the Sex Collective demonstrate their enthusiasm and organise to display themselves effectively around campus.

Alexander the Great! First attended Sex Coll. out of a sense of interest in their excitement and controversy and violence with whips and bike chains. In 1980, heavily involved with myself, Mens Old Hairy Raising Group and fantasizing. After a year's celibacy currently interested in Marxist Self Help Books on Love-making with Ded Faggots.

Donga "Hotstuff" Myers (a new member member! 3rd year student Ex-Queenslander now a grotty dirty old fornicator. Interested in Sex Coll because of a desire to improve her own and others involvement in sex education at ANU. Basic belief: you get out of anything what you are prepared to put into it.

Graham Ray-gun (another new member!) This is my 2nd year at ANU and I'm currently studying pie in the sky. My first year at Uni gave me great experience in how to use a bicycle pump and how to fail with the opposite sex. Being such an expert on the in and out method, I joined Sex Coll to help other students reach the same position.

I don't own a waterbed or a dog and I have a natural dislike for Vaseline.

Other Sex Coll members cannot be named for they are presently intimately involved with various Professors on campus. However everyone is cordially invited to attend our next group session after first sending a life size photo of yourself to our credentials committee, for inspection. You will be contacted at a later date if your body is deemed suitable for human leering.

Colin Rigby

## A.N.U. Council Report Economics I: Council takes a stand

Report from Undergraduate Representatives on Council John Buchanan and Robert Patch.

At its last meeting held on 12 March this year the supreme decision making body of the ANU, Council, expressed its "profound concern" over the failure rate in Economics I in 1981. After hearing a report from the Dean of the Economics Faculty concerning the staggering 47% fail rate of all those who sat the final exam, a motion was moved by the Vice Chancellor and passed by Council. The motion read as follows:

Council, having considered the report by the Dean of Economics on the failure rate in Economics I in 1981, expresses its profound concern at this.

Council requests the Board of the Faculties through the Faculty of Economics to invite the Head of the Department of Economics to present his reasons for this, and the impact upon the position of students affected who studied Economics I in 1981, and specify the steps he has taken in 1982 to treat

the problems identified, and invited the Board to report back to Council at its May meeting.

So, all of you who suffered in Eco I can rest easy that your suffering has not passed unnoticed. Though we're not sure what will happen about the victims of 1981, we're pretty sure moves will be made to ensure that this does not happen again.

### Accommodation

Another matter considered at last Council was that of the proposed rationalisation of undergraduate accommodation. Though not dealt with at length (as the matter is due for detailed consideration of May Council) it was obvious many members of Council are very concerned to protect the welfare of undergraduate students. The matter is by no means decided yet. Residents of Burton, Garran, Bruce and Graduate House therefore have cause for limited optimism about their future accommodation. Both of us intend trying to get to see these people about this issue before next Council, so keep an eye out for notices — we need to have as much feedback from students as possible

so we can speak with authority when we defend your interests at the next Council meeting.

### Student participation

Many students probably feel that the chief administrative body of ANU, Council, is something that hardly concerns them. It's something most probably only heard about once a year when ballot papers are posted out. Such a belief by students is ill-conceived. Council decisions and considerations do affect all students — and this has been shown most clearly in actions Council has taken with regard to Eco I and is about to take with accommodation. So in future, take an interest in Council, contact your representatives John Buchanan and Robert Patch (through the S.A. Office) and have a say in University government. We don't have democratic or proportionate representation yet — but we should at least use what access we have to campus decision making procedures.



# THIRD WORLD FIRST

Greg Falk

**THE CREATION OF WORLD POVERTY.** (An Alternative View to the Brandt Report) 1981. by Terese Hayler. Published Pluto Press. Distributed through Wild and Wooley. 128 pages, \$7.50.

The book, 'The Creation of World Poverty', is a response to the Brandt Report\* which proposes a kind of international Keynesianism whereby the industrialised countries should transfer funds to developing countries to 'prime the pump' by increasing their ability to import from the industrialised countries. Hayler argues that the proposals for reform are designed first and most crucially to ensure that the existing world economic system functions smoothly and secondly, if possible, to design reforms in such a way that they achieve some alleviation of extreme poverty. The Brandt Report notably omits to explain *why* poverty exists in the first place and Hayler's book provides adequate historical discussion.

There is no doubt that extremes of wealth and poverty exist between the industrialised countries and the Third World nations as the 1980 World Bank Development Report indicates (see tables below):

## INCOME RECEIVED

Country	Poorest 20% Popn	Richest 20% Popn.
Brazil	2%	67%
Malaysia	3%	57%
India	7%	49%
Britain	6%	39%

Most explanations for poverty are based on the conventional Eurocentric view of the world. Theories of racial superiority emerged from the nineteenth century onwards. Europeans convinced themselves that they were the bearers of order, civilisation and Christian principle. The British Opium Wars against China were justified for example on the grounds that China was not a Christian nation. Today these ideas still exist. Aid agencies are eager, if not arrogant, to advise poor countries on how to catch up and overcome their backwardness. Multi-nationals sell themselves as purveyors of technology and efficiency.

Another explanation for poverty in Third World countries is their failure to develop an entrepreneurial class who, through innovation checked or goaded

the capital. Overpopulation as a cause of poverty is not a useful measure since some highly industrialised countries have population densities much greater than those in most countries where there are extremes of poverty. Indeed as an offshoot of the population theory

U.S.A.I.D. (aid for International Development) and U.S. drug companies supplied

*Third World First* is a national movement in British Colleges and universities whose aims are to publicise the facts of international poverty, to support the poor and oppressed as they organise to combat poverty and to expose and oppose the interests of the rich and powerful. As part of these aims *Third World First* has commissioned Terese Hayler to document the plight of peoples in developing countries, in particular Asia, Africa and South America.

Third World countries with unsafe IUDs, high estrogen birth control pills and recently, Depo-Provera. These products had been pronounced unfit for US consumption and were subsequently bought cheaply by aid agencies and distributed widely through Third World countries.

Hayler's historical examination is illuminating. At the beginning of the twentieth century the standard of living for working people in Europe was precarious. The beginning of change in the position of Europe had begun five centuries earlier. When traders began to expand overseas and sighted the industrial skill in Asian silk and cotton and agricultural skill of, for example, Indian irrigation systems. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Europe became increasingly capitalist as they implemented a division of labour and specialisation in the production of goods. New techniques of production were introduced mainly in the form of organising labourers into factories and mills which caused greater efficiency. By the nineteenth century goods could be produced on mass scale much more cheaply than they could by skilled artisans.

Hayler's explanation for the early development of capitalism in Britain is that nation states in Europe were unstable to the extent that wars were endemic. Monarchies needed money to finance them. They relied on new merchant and banking classes whom they supported on overseas ventures. In Asia, on the other hand, the states were powerful and crushed their own merchants. Hence the initiative was taken by the Europeans who invaded successive countries and plundered the inhabitants. A later development,

value of Indian cotton exported fell from \$2.6 million to below \$200,000. Yet the value of English cotton goods imported into India rose from \$312,000 in 1794 to \$800,000 in 1832.

What was witnessed then was the conversion of dominated areas into markets for manufactured goods. The colonies' self sufficiency was undermined

as they became converted into virtual plantations (or mines) producing one or two crops (or mineral products) for export to Europe. Local people were forced from the best land into native reserves (Africa) or mountainous terrain (Caribbean, Latin America). The result of this is obvious - hunger. In Africa monkey-nut growing in Senegal cut down local production and exhausted the soil. In Ceylon, in 1951, there existed a monoculture of tea and coffee plantations. - results were deforestation and subsequent ecological damage from severe flooding. In India between 1935 and 1940 the area of soil under food crops declined by 1.5 million acres while the area under export crops increased in the same proportion. The World Bank Development Report in late 1970 noted that food constituted 40% of Sri Lanka's imports, 30% of Senegal's, 23% of Egypt's, 17% of Malaya's and 13% of Mexico's.

A solution to the plight of developing countries food production problems was seen in the introduction of the Green Revolution. Inputs of fertiliser, pesticides, irrigation and machinery enabled increasing agricultural returns. Yet an ILQ study shows that in seven South Asian countries the rural poor are worse off than they were 10 - 20 years before. Evidence suggests that the increasing profitability of agriculture is causing more people to become landless as landowners mechanise production and evict tenants. Today governments of developed countries still exert pressures on underdeveloped countries to open their markets to the manufactured goods of developed countries. They themselves put up barriers against cheap imports from developing countries which might compete with their own manufacturing industries. The principal tool to effect this is through the imposition of loan conditions from the IMF and similar groups. Aid commits governments to spending their own resources in ways that are considered helpful. It causes governments to spend money on their economic infrastructure, especially transport, communications and power which is necessary. The loans make recipient governments dependent on more loans to repay their past loans (and more compliant). Finally they are used to support friendly governments and friendly people within those governments.

President Kennedy had this to say about foreign aid (1961): (it) "is a method by which the US maintains a position of influence and control around the world and sustains a good many countries which would definitely pass into the communist bloc."

Not to be outdone, President Nixon said (1968), "Let us remember that the main purpose of American aid is not to help other nations but to help ourselves.

The impact of these words is highlighted in the case of the Bangladesh famine and floods of 1974. Between 27,000 and 100,000 Bangladesh people died as a result of a human made famine. Blame was laid on hoarding and speculation by grain producers and traders but the primal source of the crisis lay in the breakdown of the American funded import programme. In early 1973 the US delayed its normal commitment of food aid, aware that the Bangladesh government was already having difficulties. The government of Shaik Mujib was dependent on food imports by was not co-operative with the US. Bangladesh's external financial position was elicited by potential commercial creditors from Western donor agencies. The result was that in 1974 two crucial grain shipments contracted with US exporters were cancelled due to doubts over Bangladesh's credit worthiness. Mujib gave the necessary assurances but the US government drove the boot in further by withholding commitments on the grounds that Bangladesh had contracted to sell jute to Cuba. In that delay US embassy officials were in full view of the famine victims dying the streets of Dacca.

Institutions supplying funds (IMF, World Bank, USAID, etc) insist their advice is purely technical, value free and objective. However recommendations follow a predictable pattern which accords an easily recognisable right wing ideology. IMF, the World Bank etc work out detailed programmes which governments concerned are to adopt as a condition of their getting money. The conditions are precisely quantified: a government must devalue by 'X' amount; it must cut government expenditure; it must reduce its restrictions on imports . . . .

Opposition to aid programmes occur but are usually stifled by local governments. In the Philippines all forms of strikes, picketing and lock-outs are prohibited. As a result real wages there, between 1965 and 1976 declined by 35% for skilled workers and 29% for unskilled workers. In South Korea the penalty for striking is a prison sentence up to seven years. The few significant trade unions have been infiltrated by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Military intervention is a last resort. In Vietnam whose economy and agriculture was devastated by the American war, the government has made fruitless appeals for aid. At the Paris Agreements of 1973 the US undertook to pay a war indemnity of \$6,000 million over five years. None of it has been paid.

Resistance is widespread. In practically every Latin American country there have been guerilla activities of one form or another. There is armed struggle in many parts of Africa - Namibia, Eritrea, Chad and South Africa. And the problem is political rather than technical as has been shown by China. China, with 25% of the world's population reported famine on a large scale prior to 1949. Now, food production per head is estimated to be equivalent to India and China's people are adequately fed whereas India's people starve.

Hayler's book looks at all this and more. Its easy style of writing is well documented and provides a useful base toward understanding the problems of most Asian, African and South American countries. As well it contains a useful bibliography at the end. For students interested in Third World Politics, this book is thoroughly recommended.

## SOCIAL INDICES

Measure	Year	Indust. countries	3rd world countries.
Literacy	1975	99%	38%
Life expectancy	1978	74 yrs	50 yrs
Proportion of children at school	1977	87%	24%
Average daily calorie consumption	1977	3,377 (131% requirements)	2,052 (91% requirements)
Popn per doctor	1977	630	9,900
Energy consumption per head	1978	7060 (bgs coal equivalent)	161

by a free market, would lead countries to efficient technological advance. Hayler argues that much of the peasants supposed reluctance to innovate is based on rational economic decisions. In fact, people in developing countries work for longer hours and in far worse conditions than people in the West.

Theories advancing lack of capital or overpopulation as a cause of poverty are similarly non-representative. The lack of capital in Third World countries fails to question why developed countries have

which was necessitated by increasing production was the imposition of trade treaties. Britain, at the end of the seventeenth century was exporting only 5% of the value of its national income. Two hundred years later this had increased to 33.3%. As well, Britain in the seventeenth century introduced a Navigation Act which prohibited, by law, turning to any industry that might compete with the 'mother' country. The effects on Asian countries were devastating. In India,



# A LOOK BACK IN ANGER AT THE COMMITTEE OF DISPUTED RETURNS

by Gary Humphries

I propose to begin by explaining what I do *not* wish to say, rather than what I do. It is not my intention to cast aspersions on the bona fides or impartiality of the members of the Committee. Two of its members, Richard Refshauge and Liz O'Brien, are former Presidents of the Students' Association, and I can personally vouch for the integrity of the third member, Michael Cullen. Both Refshauge and Cullen have legal backgrounds. I have no evidence of, and consequently do not intend to suggest, any impropriety or political bias on the part of any of the troika.

However, although one may argue that their decision was reached in the full light of the evidence and without sophistry, I believe nonetheless that it was the wrong decision. I set out below, point by point, the reasons for this opinion. I offer, however, no explanation for why the Committee made its errors of judgment, if indeed there be any other than simply a poorly presented or distorted corpus of evidence, upon which it deliberated.

conducted openly. The Committee was charged with a straightforward investigation based on the facts: there was neither reason nor room for secretiveness.

## 3. Withdrawn complaints were put before the Committee.

All the complaints as to the conduct of the elections upon which the Committee based its decisions were made well after the elections were over. Yet while polling was in progress two complaints were lodged with President Dalton. These were however withdrawn by the complainants shortly after the poll was declared, in the satisfaction that, in the light of the ultimate result, the subjects of the complaints had not affected the outcome of the election after all. The Committee however was shown those complaints, even though it ultimately decided not to include them in its considerations. There were two dangers with this. Firstly, the Committee was precluded from any investigation of the terms of that com-

elections also voted, and perhaps so have others: no election has ever been successfully challenged before on this basis.)

## 5. "Misleading" voters did not amount to a breach of the Regulations.

One of the chief complaints the Committee considered was the allegation that Returning Officer Patch had led some candidates and voters to believe that full numbering of the ballot paper was optional rather than compulsory, and that some actually so voted despite the wording of the ballot paper itself which corrected this impression. Evidence was received to suggest that the Returning Officer's misleading advice to one candidate caused her to structure her "How to Vote" card so as to transmit this same mistake to those voting for her and the others on her ticket. The confusion as to the method of voting was one of the principal reasons for the Committee deciding as it did. Yet the logical process en-

cards as a guide to how *not* to vote, and therefore it is reasonable to assume that some non-Left voters were also misled. The point of this is that if numbers of people on *both* sides were misled, it destroys the argument that one side's candidates were seriously prejudiced.

The third, and best, reason for debunking the "misled voters" argument is that in fact very few voters were misled. The numbers of papers on which voters recorded less than the required number of numerals was relatively small, and although there were a higher number of invalid votes for the Left, this was only slightly more than for the other candidates. For example, in the Treasurer's election there were nine "misled" (informal) votes for Bolden (Liberal) and 14 for Turner (Left Action) — not bad out if 943 total formal votes. In the Presidential election, the maximum number of votes which could have been affected by the defective "How to Vote"

# WHY THE COMMITTEE WAS WRONG

## 1. Was Liz O'Brien properly appointed?

The Electoral Regulations state, in Section 33, that for the appointment of a Committee of Disputed Returns, the Association in "General Meeting shall elect three (3) members of the ANUSA to join the said committee". At the meeting in October 1981 where the Committee was set up four names were submitted to the meeting. They were Refshauge's, Greg Carman's, Cullen's and O'Brien's, the latter being described as a "back up". Not only was O'Brien elevated ultimately to full committee-member status, (when Carman was unable to serve), she was elected Chair of the Committee. There were several irregularities in this process. Firstly, the names were presented to the meeting by the President, Jeffry Dalton, not nominated from the floor. Secondly, the *ordering* of the members (such that O'Brien was "back up") was "suggested" by the President, not determined at the meeting's initiative. Dalton may aver, quite credibly, that he had the meeting's "concurrence" in this, but that is scarcely adequate since the Regulations provide for a secret ballot to determine the composition of the Committee. How could the meeting elect four members when the Regulations stated that the Committee shall consist of three? If Liz O'Brien was *not* elected at the meeting, conversely, how was she able to serve on the Committee at all? If a "back up" was within the Regulations' ambit, then why didn't the meeting "rank" the candidates by ballot?

This approach may seem legalistic, especially when adopted by one who participated in choosing the names put to the meeting by the President, but I feel justified in taking it since I was surprised at how legalistically the Committee reached its decision. What's sauce for the goose...

## 2. The Committee wrongly deliberated in camera. Section 44 (3) of the S.A. Constitution provides that all Committees of the Association shall be open to all members. Despite this, the Committee deliberated in secret before reaching its final conclusions. I do not accept that, for policy reasons, the Committee should have deliberated in camera anyway, even if this were possible. After its Report was delivered there were mutterings in many quarters that political considerations had motivated the decision. These would have been scotched had deliberations been

In the aftermath of the Students' Association elections last October a Committee of Disputed Returns was set up to consider a number of complaints made into the conduct of those elections. When the Committee's report was handed down in November, the campus was rocked by

its decision to throw out the entire poll, causing the election to be re-run in the coming weeks. In this article, a Presidential candidate in that election and witness before the ensuing Committee, Gary Humphries, argues that the Committee was wrong in coming to its conclusion.

plaint by virtue of Section 33 of the Regulations which states that any complaints for the Committee must first be disclosed to an SA meeting. The two complaints in question were withdrawn long before the particular meeting, were not disclosed to that meeting and hence should never have passed before the eyes of the Committee. Even if it be said that the Committee excluded the complaints from any formal consideration, is it, secondly, not possible that those complaints, which it did at least briefly peruse, influenced the minds of the Committee members? The withdrawn complaints were related in substance to the later complaints, and one of the original complainants in fact testified before the Committee. It is unreasonable to assume that the Committee-members, despite the legal education of some of them, would possess the ability to exclude totally from their minds relevant but inadmissible material which the law accredits (or expects of) judges and magistrates. The question must be asked why they were ever shown the complaints at all.

## 4. What weight the Returning Officer's Vote?

The Returning Officer, Robert Patch, in fact cast a deliberative vote in the election and thereby contravened Section 26M of the Regulations. The Regulations also provide that, for an election to be declared invalid, any breaches of the rules must have "materially and probably" altered the outcome of the poll (Section 34). Obviously the single vote of the Returning Officer must have gone very little way indeed towards reaching this standard. The Committee of Disputed Returns must surely have recognised the nugatory value of this complaint. (Incidentally, the R.O. at the 1980

tailed in this conclusion contained several flaws. Firstly, the fact of the Returning Officer contradicting the Electoral Regulations and the instructions on the ballot paper does not disclose any breach of the Regulations themselves, and yet by the terms of Section 34 the discovery of such a breach is an essential ingredient for invalidation. In other words, the Committee is not at liberty to invalidate an election merely because it sees what it deems to be improprieties or irregularities: this is much too broad a power to give such a tribunal. Instead it must reach its decision *solely* on the basis of actual breaching of the Regulations — and I say "must" because of the clear wording of Section 34. To do otherwise is to act *ultra vires*.

There are other good reasons why the Committee should have refused to act on this complaint. Firstly, the grouping which was "misled" — the Left Action ticket — contributed heavily to its own deception. The candidate to whom the Returning Officer spoke left her "How to Vote" cards in their erroneous form despite the instructions on the ballotpapers, despite the advice of the Assistant Returning Officer which she received on the same night, despite the clear wording of the Regulations which were available to her and despite the manifest doubt and ambiguity which all of this should have aroused in her mind. There was ample evidence furthermore, that the Left Action ticket delayed rectifying its handouts inexplicably for several hours, during which time our two hundred students voted. On any understanding of the facts the Left Action candidates must carry partial responsibility for their own informal votes. Secondly it should not be assumed that the misleading Left "How to Vote" cards misled only Leftists voters. Those present at the polling stations will testify that many people used those

cards were Anderson (Independent): 8; Humphries (Liberal): 10 and Turner (Left Action): 15, again compared to some 946 formal votes for the three candidates. The simple fact is that only the Treasurer's election could possibly have been affected by this complaint, and yet *all* the elections were overturned, including the poll for *Woroni* editors where the margin of victory was 257 votes.

## 6. The Ballot boxes were reasonably secure.

The Committee found that "the ballot boxes were not so secured as to preclude the possibility that people who wished to could interfere with their contents" could do so. The danger however was expressed to relate to the security of the ballot boxes *after* the close of polling i.e. while the counting was in progress and thereafter. The bulk of the evidence on this score related to the vulnerability of the boxes after the close of *counting*. The fact is that the figures recorded on the night of the close of poll were substantially identical to the figures recorded on a recount a week later of the AUS delegates' election. Furthermore, none of the other positions faced disputed counts and therefore there would have been no *point* in interfering with the ballot papers after the end of counting. The only evidence which would have had an influence on the actual outcome of the election would have been evidence of interference with the papers during counting. There was pitifully little of this. The Left themselves had no suspects, no people at whom to point a finger. The Committee was unable ultimately to find that any tampering had occurred, but concluded that the opportunity for interference was present. I think the finding that this might have been possible was somewhat watered down version of the standard for evidence set by the Regulations, namely, that breaches "materially and probably" affected the poll.

## 7. The secret ballot was compromised?

The one area in which the Committee appeared to have substantial and indisputable evidence of a breach of the Regulations was the charge that the Returning Officer had failed to ensure a secret ballot for all voters. This in fact was probably the single most important basis for the overturning of the election. Evidence was tendered by *all* sides in the



A.U.S.

# COINCIDENCE OR CONSPIRACY

## THE EVENTS

**November 11:** A bill to amend the Post Secondary Education Act was introduced into the Upper House of the Victorian Parliament by Alan Hunt, the Minister for Education. In Canberra, tuition fees legislation was successfully blocked.

**November 14:** Emergency meeting of campuses at AUS to plan a campaign.

**November 16:** Press Conference at AUS. Start of a week's intensive lobbying.

**November 18:** Meeting with Robert Fordham, the ALP spokesperson on education, who opposed the Bill in Parliament.

**November 21st & 23rd:** AUS Victorian Regional Conference discussed the implications of the Bill.

**December 23rd:** The Bill completed its path through both Houses of Parliament. It now only needs to be gazetted to become law.

**November 11th** — that date has significance to different groups of people for different reasons.

For soldiers and other Australians interested in the ANZAC tradition it means Armistice Day — the end of World War I.

For Labor supporters and others it is the day Sir John Kerr sacked the ALP Government, in 1975.

For AUS and tertiary students in general, November 11 will take on a new meaning, due to two events which occurred on that date in 1981.

### AUS Instrumental in Blocking Fees

Firstly, in Canberra that night, legislation to introduce tuition fees for postgraduate and second degree students was successfully defeated by an alliance of the ALP and the Australian Democrats.

The fees legislation was a recommendation of the Razor Gang. Since the Gang made their report in April, AUS had mobilised students across Australia against the introduction of tuition fees and student loans. An intensive lobbying campaign was conducted in Canberra, thousands of students marched in the streets, and hundreds of thousands of newsheets were issued to the community. The defeat of the fees legislation on November 11th was a clear victory for AUS. It showed how effective the Union was in working for students, and the influence it will continue to have.

### MEANWHILE

#### Victorian Government Attacks AUS

On November 11th in Victoria, another piece of legislation was being considered. It was introduced by the Victorian Minister for Education, and it poses a threat to the future activities of campus unions and AUS.

#### Not the First Time.

The Bill was only the latest of several attempts by Liberal governments to control student unions. Western Australian and ACT campuses have all had government interference in the way they can spend money, and therefore, in their activities.

In Victoria, the *Melbourne University Act* was amended in 1978 to curtail the SRC's work there. All such legislation limited the ability of campuses to pay affiliation fees to AUS. Throughout 1981, Victorian student leaders had been concerned about similar legislation being passed for all campuses in Victoria. However, attempts to see the Minister for Education were unsuccessful. On November 11th, their fears were realised.

#### The November 11th Bill

The Bill is an amendment to the Post Secondary Education Act 1978. It places strict limitations on the ways campus student unions can spend their money. This means unnecessary government interference in the activities of student unions. These organisations already have adequate mechanisms for control by their own members, including elections, referenda and general meetings of students.

Over and above this, the Bill gives the Minister for Education the power to proscribe organisations which are deemed to be 'political', irrespective of whether they are working for the benefit of students or not.

If that happens, student unions won't be able to make any payment to such proscribed bodies. They won't be able to pay affiliation fees or buy any materials. 'Police State tactics' was one description of the Bill. since it so bluntly and openly gives the Government the means to stop payments to groups it doesn't approve of.

It poses a threat to the national Student Union. AUS is a political organisation and successfully used the political arena in 1981 to stop fees being introduced. If AUS is proscribed, it won't receive any money from Victorian campuses: in that situation, AUS would have difficulty in functioning effectively in its essential work for students.

Students who spoke to Victorian Liberal MPs or observed the debate on the Bill were surprised at how openly those politicians expressed the need to stop money going to Left Wing activities and

to AUS. Principled arguments on the traditional Liberal support for voluntary unionism were in short supply.

#### Responses to the Bill

Since the Bill was introduced late in the year, when most campuses were emptying fast as students finished exams and found vacation work, the campaign against it was low-key. It relied on a relatively small number of hard-working students.

Attempts to gain press coverage were unsuccessful. Concerned at this lack of media interest in such an important student issue, AUS contacted one of the Melbourne dailies. They were told that students received too much attention in the 1960s so the trend was reversed by newspapers.

Despite the important issues of control of Union affairs and freedom of speech which the Bill raised for student unions and trade unions, press response has continued to be negligible.

#### Student Unionism in 1982

At the time of writing, the Victorian Bill had not been gazetted, which is the last formal step before it becomes law.

When this happens, students will find it much harder to wage successful campaigns like the fees campaigns. At the moment, the Federal Government is pushing hard for a student loans scheme as a major source of student financing. If AUS's ability to work on a national and co-ordinated basis is seriously affected by the recent legislation, campus student unions will have to protect student interests on an individual and ad hoc basis. This can't have the same effect as a co-ordinated Australia-wide campaign using the skills and resources of a national union.

An ALP election victory in Victoria in April would improve the present situation, since the ALP has undertaken to repeal such anti student union legislation.

The legislative actions against AUS by Liberal governments in Western Australia, the ACT and now Victoria show how effective AUS has been in the past few years in working for students and against bad government policies.

For the future, many students will be hoping that the November 11th blocking of tertiary tuition fees will be the lasting decision, and not the November 11th attack on student unions and on the Australian Union of Students.

Jeannie Zakharov  
Executive Member.

## THE COMMITTEE cont.

contest that candidates did see the papers of voters while and after they were marked. There were no booths or kraals set up to shield voters from prying eyes, and clearly on many occasions candidates showed voters how to mark their papers.

Any statement as to whether a finding of invalidity is justified on this ground must remain a matter of opinion. Mine is that the Committee was demanding an unreasonably high exemplar, a set of criteria which later Returning Officers will find hard to emulate. In the first place, because polling occurred at eleven different places on campus, it would have been completely impractical to provide kraals or booths for the convenience of voters. Secondly, if there were indeed widespread "violations" of secrecy, it would have been very difficult for the Returning Officer to have controlled or even monitored this: his chief role is to hand out ballot papers and check the identity of voters. It would be a mission impossible to watch the candidates as well. Thirdly, I believe that contact between the voters and candidates during voting should not have been considered so harshly by the Committee. People who have been involved in the process know that the vast majority of such cases involves the voter indicating he wants some assistance or guidance: candidates know that it can be fatal to approach an elector who does not wish to be assisted. A great many cases of 'interference' are nothing more than candidates or others being asked by their friends for an indication of whom they think they should vote for. I cannot accept that the instances where a voter would be psychologically pressured into voting in a way other than he or she wished to vote would amount to more than a handful in any given campaign, if there were any at all. Fourthly, "helping" voters is a common on all sides and has been so for at least the last five S.A. elections: this doesn't mean it's desirable or excusable but many show that it's inevitable. The Committee may be setting a precedent which can be repeated at any and

every election, such that no election will be safe from invalidation.

### 8. Margins of victory were large.

By sweeping away the *entire* election, as opposed to only those races where the result was very close (e.g. Treasurer's), the Committee overturned some very substantial margins: 257 votes in the case of Woroni, and 78 votes in the election of Trustee. It is almost beyond belief that any of the breaches complained of could "materially and probably" have altered the outcome of the Woroni election, with News Unlimited's 606-349 vote victory. Not surprisingly, even the Left has distanced itself from this aspect of the Committee's decision;

Reaction to the Committee's decision has undoubtedly been adverse on the whole, but perhaps for the wrong reasons. The purpose of this exercise has been to explain the actions and reactions of those who followed the developments in this issue. I think I speak for those people when I say that the Committee's decision has set an unfortunate, even hazardous precedent. The standards it expected of Returning Officers were perhaps too high, especially in the area of secret balloting. I don't think, however, that the Committee was wrong in attributing a good deal of blame to the Returning Officer and his performance: he deserved his opprobrium. What was *not* warranted was the draconian response the Committee delivered to this situation. In some respects it sought to cure a scratch with amputation. It set an archly rigid code of conduct for future Returning Officers and then went on to parody that code in its own procedure. Complaints about elections, both justifiable and of a "sour grapes" quality, will always be a feature of student politics. If, however, such things are taken too seriously, and too much is made to rest on the minutiae of the Regulations, we will soon enter a downward spiral where no election is determinative, no majority is conclusive, and no duly elected candidate is safe from his opponents.



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# LECTURER ALLEGES HARASSMENT

Reports and photographs by Ian Rout

A member of the Lecturers on Campus group has complained about sexual harassment by students. In a secret interview he told Woroni that several first year girls had insisted that he sleep with them last year in exchange for giving him good write-ups on their Counter-Course Handbook questionnaires. They had threatened to ruin his reputation and his career by each filling in several questionnaires giving him low grades if he did not comply.

He told Woroni that he was made to perform several degrading acts. He had once been forced to have intercourse with a geology student, who thought he looked like Prince Charles, on top of her rock collection after being beaten with a polo mallet while wearing a top hat and tails. In another instance he spent five hours in at student's Ursula College room tickling her knees.

"I believe most of them did keep to their part of the arrangement and graded me as HD or D," he said. "But I learned later that the geologist gave me an Unsatisfactory."

The Lecturers on Campus have demanded a review of the assessment methods used for the Counter-Course Handbook, which they claim are open to abuse by students. Several members have called for direct action to be taken including failing whole classes and boycotting Departmental Committee meetings.

The Chair of the Students Association's Education Committee has said that he knows nothing of sexual harassment by students, but the Committee was prepared to listen to reasonable proposals for changes to the assessment scheme.

\* \* \* \* \*



Incoming Vice-Chancellor Prof. Peter Karmel pictured standing behind a tree.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Chair of the ANU Union's Disciplinary Committee, Ruth MacGregor, has expressed concern at standards of dress in the Union.

"We have established a sub-committee to draft a set of Dress Rules, which will be strictly enforced," she said. "Several students have complained of being put off their tasty nutritious Union hamburgers by the sight of people entering the building in suits, ties and even academic gowns."

It is anticipated that provisions of the Dress Rules will include: no shoes after 7pm; ties may be worn only to hold up trousers; no hats in the outside areas of the Union premises; dinner suits only permitted before lunch (however smoking jackets are banned because they set off the fire alarms).

The President of the ANU Liberal Society has criticised the proposals as an infringement of individual liberty and freedom of expression. He called on students to support Lindsay Thompson in the Victorian elections and condemned the decision to withdraw the magazine "Vogue For Men" from the Union Shop.

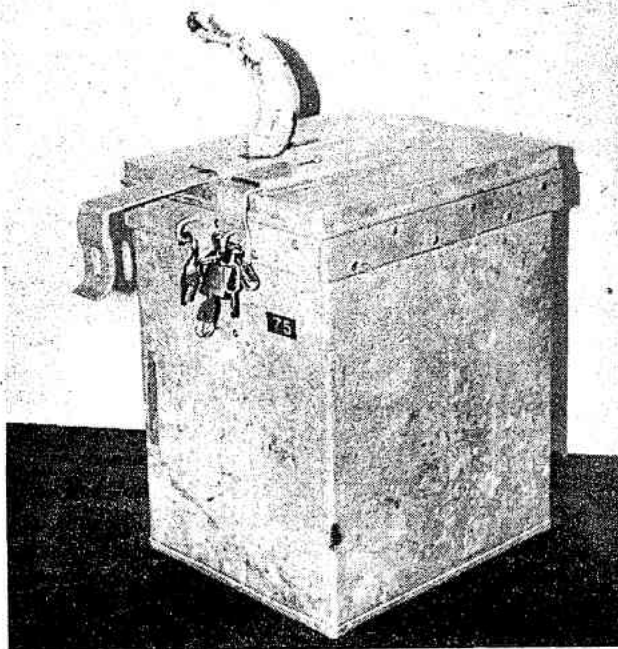
\* \* \* \* \*

The Clubs & Societies Committee has released figures showing that thirty-seven political clubs are affiliated with the Students' Association.

They include the ALP Club, the Liberal Society, the Social Democrats, the Democrats, the Democratic Socialist Club, the Democratic League, the Labor Movement, the Liberal Democrats, the Democratic Labor Club, the Socialist Labor League, the Democratic Liberal Club, the Socialist Liberal Club, the Liberal Socialist Society, the Liberal Labor Club, and the Democratic Liberal Socialist Labor Group.

Each club has exactly fifteen members and meets in the Union Board Room at 1pm on Thursday. Thirty-three of them claim to be the largest political club on campus.

\* \* \* \* \*



The sculpture "An Informal Vote", pictured above shortly after its purchase in 1976 for \$60,000, has been withdrawn from the Great Hall of University House for urgent restorative work.

\* \* \* \* \*



Visiting Fellow in Plant Psychology Dr Anna Borgia demonstrating shock therapy with Graham, who she has diagnosed as having a nitrogen fixation.



University officers have destroyed a goldfish which savagely mauled Mr Edwin Smugg of the Buildings & Grounds Section.

\* \* \* \* \*

ANU Vegetable Liberation has called for the immediate closure of the Union's health food shop. It claims that the shop exploits vegetables and treats them in a demeaning manner.

A spokesperson for Vegetable Liberation said that carrots, cabbages and other vegetables were grown in crowded and inhuman conditions. They lived a life of misery before large men in heavy boots came stomping onto their fields, generally early in the morning when the vegetables were still asleep. They woke the terrified vegetables who had to watch their friends being uprooted or chopped off before themselves being harvested and unfeelingly tossed onto a truck.

"There is no need for this cruelty," the spokesperson said. "Vegetables grown under free range conditions are larger and have higher nutrient levels." He claimed that the health food shop often chopped up carrots which were still alive, and described a process for making artificial soya beans from pork or beef.

Vegetable Liberation also criticised a mechanical hand-held watercress harvester developed by the Research School of Physical Sciences at ANU. Its spokesperson said that the methane-powered harvester, widely used in ACT schools, ripped the heads off the plants in an unnecessarily rough manner. "How would you like plants tearing you apart?" he asked.



# Assessment and the Fear of Freedom

First weeks back: old friends, familiar cloisters; the inscrutability of issued materials . . . and assessment. It's about as important to the student as conditions of work are to the employee and it affects your life at university for the whole year, and yet assessment is often considered to be of very little import and to be brushed aside by eager lecturers and bored students. How could this attitude possibly have come about?

The easy way of dealing with this would be to blame the lecturers and impute devious motives on them. This would be simplistic. Whereas it is indisputable that there are some lecturers who dare this method and dare it effectively, they tend to be only a sizable minority. All of us know their names, or by now, have got to know them. They mutter about administrative possibilities, last year's system working successfully, and you've got to be certificated, you know. We know. They rally against essays (as apart from problem assignments) and insist that they know best.

It's almost easy to reconcile yourself with that sort of opposition to fair assessment. You can appreciate from their point of view marking exam papers at the end of the year saves mulling over essays and semester redemptives. You can understand that life has tired these people out so much that they find it hard to cope with the newer trends in education. In years to come, after we have taken our degrees and fled this place, we may be able to forgive them these frailties.

It is not entirely their fault, since students seem, with notable exceptions I shall mention, to be a passive, accepting lot. If the lecturer intimidates, they are intimidated. If the lecturer sweet talks, they are sweet talked. If assessment isn't discussed, it isn't dared mentioned.

This passivity is made clearer when the genuinely interested lecturer tries to

give the students a go, reserving time for discussion and even letting the damn thing be put to the vote. It is in this environment that it becomes plain that it isn't just the lecturer who may be at fault, but the student body as well. For example: the lecturer offers his/her choice and puts it to the students. One student asks a question, and then another student offers a different alternative. By the time a third suggestion is made, about a third of the class has tuned out and chatters on matters quite different. Firstly, this is rude. Secondly, it is self-defeating. The lecturer ends up being startled by students' apparent conservatism.



BUT WILL HE STUDY IF HE'S NOT SCARED TO DEATH?

"Yeah, okay, that'll be fine," is the response. Often, such lack of critical thinking must alarm educators from the Dean of the Faculty down: when young people fail to question, our learning methods must be breaking down.

It might be argued that perhaps the lecturer's suggestion was eminently fair and needed no dissent. My experience has been, and you may test it against your own, that often suggestions coming from the student body are about *options*, about *possibilities*, that extend the assessment structure to allow for differing

needs and interests. Time after time I have seen options permitting flexible study voted down smugly. If one didn't know what the Law School was like, I would be surprised at the narrow mindedness of it all.

These charges I lay against students are charges against the institution. If tertiary education is being about being critical, the Law School is failing. Students ignorant of the law in first year, are kept in that subservient habit till their graduation. What we see when students vote down wide assessment options is the fear, the distrust, and the alien nature, of freedom at the Law School.

Fear of freedom? Students reading this who think I put things too strongly might think back over the last few weeks' assessment discussions and draw their own conclusions, even though it might mean being self-critical. Teachers of law reading this may ask themselves whether

or not their success at achieving consensus so instantaneously is a sign of agreeability or critical aridity. In your success you have failed.

There is hope. Firstly, the attempts made by some concerned students especially members of the Law School. Action

Group, has served to create some mood of dissent at the Law School. That also manages to alienate people, too, put their backs up in opposition. The truth is, that their backs were always there, and dissent has shown this to be so. But for those students who are being encouraged by the posters, the atmosphere of activity and organisation, the campaign is proving itself.

Secondly, there is hope from students unattached to such a group. They may have sneaking sympathies for LSAG,

but fall in with the idea that such organisations are only for those who burn with the flame of revolution. Tut, tut. Misconceptions aside, such students are alive and well and positively breeding here in 1982. The best example of this was in the class I attended when a lecturer left three minutes for 'discussion' of an assessment system that was a 100% fait accompli exam at the end of the year. and one student criticised him at length and in detail and without harangue, for the paucity of his legal education theory. "I'm sorry," said the lecturer, looking at the clock, "we'll have to end it here, we've run out of time."

"I'd like to hear what this person has to say," said one across the room. "So would I," muttered another. And so 24 out of the class of 40 or 50 stayed for 15 minutes to argue their case. Such opposition is to my experience unknown at the Law School since 1974. And it wasn't the Law School Action Group members who were leading the debate, but your average common garden unpoliticised what's politics anyway student. I think the lecturer was startled by the criticism of his methods, but I'm sure, ultimately not threatened. It is when students are afraid to dissent from lecturers that the lecturers have failed. It is when lecturers are affronted by opposition to their schemes that they are failing themselves.

Perhaps not just students show their fear of freedom. Perhaps some lecturers, too, used to the paper games of long lost and mouldy judges, are scared of people who show that they are very much alive.

Adrain Stevens,  
Final year law student.

## The Encaenia Group of the Education Collective

A working paper for the strategy meeting of the Education Collective. Submitted by Peter Antcliffe and Rohan Greenland.

Peter Antcliff is a first year student from Mildura who is studying classics and pre-history. He has a keen interest in lepidoptery and would like to become involved in educational issues.

Rohan Greenland is in his final year, finishing an Arts degree with majors in political science and history. A retiring Woroni editor, he has been involved in student politics in several capacities.

### Introduction

Although we have only attended one Education Collective meeting and are very new to the group's activities, we accepted an invitation to submit a paper outlining proposals and suggestions for the Education Collective's activities in 1982. It should be noted that the following points are suggestions and due to time limitations are not fully developed or properly researched. Nevertheless, we hope they will be taken as a constructive contribution to the Education Collective.

### Meetings

1. We consider the format of Education Collective meetings to be open and friendly and recommend that it be maintained in 1982.

### Watchdog Role

2. We think the Education Collective should perform a watchdog/trouble-shooter role at ANU. We feel that information is flowing freely to the Collective and it is dealing effectively against lecturers who neglect their responsibilities to assessment schemes and their students. However, we feel it should not overstep this role or provoke confrontation and alienate staff. We recommend that a questionnaire be circulated amongst staff in order to determine their attitudes towards the Collective.

### The Image of the Academic

3. We think that the academic staff have been given a bad name by the Collective. Although not necessarily intentional, the whole barrel should not be declared rotten on account of one or two bad apples.

We have found academic staff more than willing to help students with their studies in nearly every case. Posters and publications should be carefully worded so the impression that they are 'out to get us' is avoided. We also feel that advertising in Woroni and with posters is vital to making students more aware of educational issues.

### Wider Membership

4. The Education Collective needs a wider range of members. There is narrow political outlook which is unhealthy for a group which works on behalf of all students. There should be participation by students from a wider range of disciplines, i.e. Science, as well as a broader political outlook. We believe this is not the fault of the Collective, but of student apathy.

### Less Politics, More Education

5. Too much emphasis, we feel, is placed on the political nature of our education. Education should be seen as primarily a learning process and not a deliberate attempt to influence the political outlook of students.

### Value of Degree

6. An ANU degree should be of meaning and benefit to students who obtain them, as well as to society, as a whole. To that end we believe academic standards should at least be maintained at current levels.

### Counter-course Handbook

7. Improvements can be made to the Counter Course Handbook by enlarging the scope and questions on the questionnaire and covering more courses.

If you are interested in the ideas expressed here, please join the Encaenia caucus, or at least come along to the Education Collective Meetings.

TUESDAYS 1pm  
Outside Copland G20



# POLAND; a new dawn.

25 February 1982

My Dear Adam,

As this letter is likely to have more readers than is normally the case, I hope you will forgive me if I begin by recalling several of the many remarkable features of your life.

I do not know exactly when you acquired a political consciousness (perhaps neither do you) but I do remember reading a transcript of your extempore speech to a certain Warsaw court of law. You stood before it in 1968 charged with having committed various crimes against the Polish State. Of course, everybody knew that your only 'crime' was that you were courageous enough to lead Polish students in protest against the State's attempts at cultural engineering. But this is not the time to rehearse those grievances. You delivered a lucid and penetrating indictment of Soviet-type societies and you ended your speech with this plea: "let us fling open our shutter so that we may once more look out upon the sun". Adam, my heart goes out to you, last year you so very nearly succeeded.

You were imprisoned and once released, banned from all universities by a State which prides itself in giving a free education to every citizen. This handicap notwithstanding, you became an eminent historian. Your seminal work, *The Left, The Church, a Dialogue* was an important element in the process of reconciliation between the Polish Catholic Church and the non-establishment lay intellectuals, during the 1970's.

You became a spokesman for the alternative Poland; and all this at an age when most young people have not even learned to speak for themselves.

Then there was the Committee for the Defence of the Workers (perhaps better known under its Polish acronym, KOR). Your organization consistently captured the Western world's headlines during the late 1970's because of its indefatigable struggles against the excesses of the Polish repressive apparatus. There followed the proliferation of dissident initiatives inspired by your example: numerous literary and scholarly journals, always surreptitiously produced and always openly distributed; the Independent Publishing House; even an alternative University affectionately called the "Flying University" because of the need to change lecture venues rather rapidly whenever the police stumbled on a "lecture-room".

The story from the Summer of 1980 (i.e. our winter) is too well known to require any exposition. I know your innate modesty would prevent you from mentioning that you were one of the very few social critics with a clear vision of the rise of Solidarity. Late in 1975 *Le Monde* published an interview with you. It contained this prophetic sentence: "indubitably, it is of the power of the workers that the State is truly afraid".

Upon the inception of Solidarity you naturally became a valued advisor to its leadership. I know little of this period of your life. How could I impose on you for information when you were at the vortex of a storm?

Just after Christmas of 1981 I again received news of you and it has prompted me to write this letter. I am referring to what the American media has labelled 'the Appeal of the Professors'; Professors Barancaak, Kolakowski and Milosz of Harvard, Chicago and Berkley Universities respectively. The Professors say that you and your friend Jacek Kuron lie in some prison hospital close to death, that you

have been tortured by the secret police. Adam, what can I say? At least, please accept my assurance that we in the West have not forgotten you, nor the thousands of Solidarity members who vegetate in internment camps all over your country.

Let me now come to the other point of my letter. I want to put to you some propositions about the recent developments in Poland. What I shall say is unfortunately largely intuitive; you probably know how difficult it is to get reliable information about what is happening in your country.

You might have heard that last month Mr Spasowski, Poland's erstwhile Amass-Ambassador to the US, defected to the West. At an emotional press conference hastily convened in connection with this event, His Excellency eloquently and succinctly described the character of the changes that have occurred in Polish society since 12th December — the night of the General. This is what he said: "the cruel night of darkness and silence has spread over my country". This striking phrase caught my attention not only because it is so moving but also for another reason. Implicit in it is a fundamental misconception that is a large part of the explanation for the fall of Solidarity from its position of pre-eminence in the Polish body politic. The ambassador seems to be implying that before the 'cruel night' there was day and with this view, with the greatest respect to him, I cannot agree.

During the recent months, dominated by news of Solidarity's many victories, ordinary people and decision-makers alike, both within Poland and without, in the East and the West, incessantly mistook what was merely the breaking of dawn for day. I repeat, even during those exuberant months when everything seemed possible night never quite became day. The result of thinking otherwise was that many decisions were made too hastily. Solidarity surged ahead too rapidly until it bumped into General Jaruzelski's tanks, which all along had stood in readiness, hidden in the shadows of the night.

If I may abandon the language of metaphor for some concrete observations: Revolution (will you agree that is what Poland has been experiencing?) and a democratic system of government (we could never agree on the precise meaning of this term!) are concepts which are basically antithetical. Moreover, one cannot, one ought not, to conceive of a democracy in abstraction. I would not presume to stipulate what the various pre-conditions for the functioning of a democratic system are but surely no democratic machinery can run on good will alone.

There must be a more or less sound economic infrastructure, a fairly sophisticated political culture and a complex framework of amenable legislative, legal, administrative and social institutions. I would even go so far as to claim there must also be appropriate historical traditions embedded in the collective psyche.

With regard to this last point, may I take this opportunity to draw your attention to one fertile source of confusion. Even an elementary understanding of the historical respiration and life of the Polish people leads one to conclude that they have little conception of democratic machinery, in the substantive sense in which I use this term. What they do have is a glorious and long tradition of struggles for personal autonomy and for the integrity of the Polish State (these two objectives are not disconnected). I hope you will not think my attempt to distinguish between 'democratic machinery' and a 'tradition of struggle for freedom' disingenuous. A comparison of the political history of Poland with that of say, England or the US illustrates the point I have tried to make.

If I have earlier given the impression that I would censure the Solidarity leadership for having caused the Sword of Damocles to fall upon the Polish nation, I hasten to correct this impression. In the first place, the entire Solidarity leadership did not support the ongoing radicalization of the Union and therefore of the Polish polity. In mid-December of last year the Western press was inundated with photographs of Lech Walesa leaving the very last meeting of Solidarity in Gdansk before the State of Emergency was declared. His arms were raised in a

poignant gesture of resignation; at that point he is reported to have said to the delegates: "now you have what you've been asking for". Regrettably, not everyone can have the intuitive political genius of Walesa.

In the second place, to censure Solidarity leaders now, with the benefit of hindsight, would be at best otiose and at worst impertinent. After all, they were being counselled from the very beginning by certain advisers and commentators, to temper their demands. Fortunately, they did not need this advice; and that is why Poland had her moment of hope.

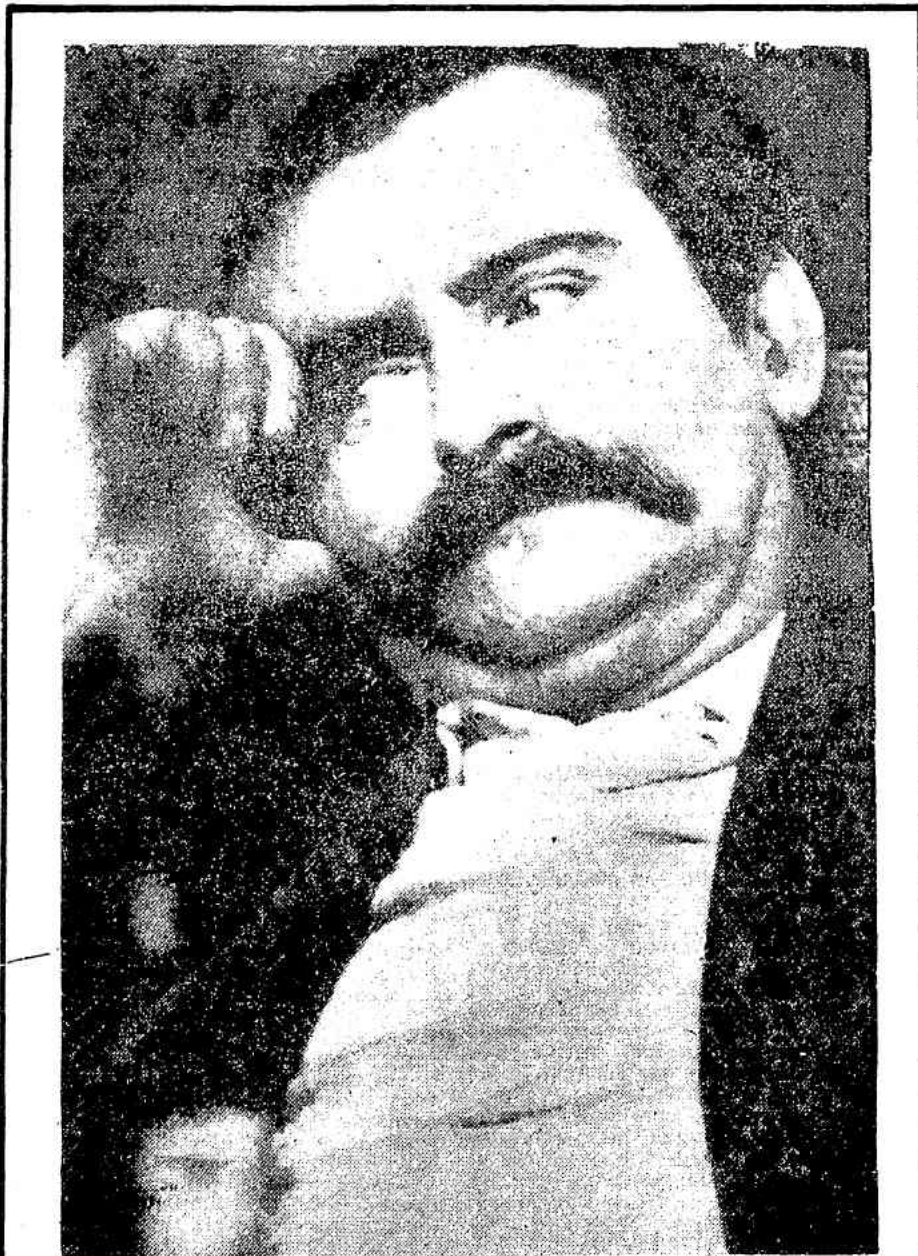
It was the internal logic of the Solidarity experiment that nothing could halt it save the defeat of the movement by military intervention. And it is my belief that internal dynamics of Society-type societies made such intervention inevitable. Combine these two propositions and you have the Polish tragedy in a nutshell.

You will probably answer that nevertheless, the final scenario might have been different and still might — reform in Poland remains a possibility. Adam, I am going to share your optimism. But it is an act of faith. The dream might still be realized in your lifetime. As Walesa once said, "there will always be a glow within us". Perhaps soon this glow will once more be transformed into a fire. Meanwhile, I wish you a speedy return to health and a long life.

With Best Wishes for the Future.

Mariusz Podleska

from "An open letter  
to Adam Michnik"



Walesa "Resigned"



# GARBAGE UNLIMITED

*Your lift-out guide to student censorship on campus*

There are many types of censorship operating on this campus but only those forms of censorship which refer to the written word are referred to here. These include Moroni — the Cretin's Voice on Campus, Ded Fag, and the ANU Reporter.

I am new to Canberra. I want to avoid propaganda. How do I go about it?

Basically, two prerequisites are required, an inability to read and enough self discipline to avoid picking up those dirty magazines.

Who runs each of these newspapers and why do they operate?

Fuck what a stupid question. Are you sure you're attending University?

Eh?

Okay Okay, here's a brief rundown of the people involved. We'll start with Moron-I. Moron-I represents all things which mean nothing to anyone. Which is a logical basis as the paper is written by morons for the cretins who can't read. As such it contains large glossy photos of black holes and suggestive poses by Red Breasts. Most of the real yakka is undertaken by the sub editors. They are:

Prissy Stampfoot Esq.: Ex official of the Amalgamated Whinging Poms Association and now a fully demented child molester. Had his first grope when he reached for his mother's breast and bit it. He was for many years responsible for the lack of rain in Saudia Arabia until he became our assistant bog steward at the Urinal Bidet Thunder Box Factory in Lane Cove Sydney. Was responsible for the consciousness raising of toilet bowls. After many hours of toilet training, managed to teach the toilet seats how to lift their cisterns and go on strike. Made headlines when he told Employers that the toilets were no longer taking shit from anyone. Has since dyed his hair blonde in order to escape recognition as a dirty, smelly, whinging Pom. In 1981 he had his big chance to exhibit himself in the cultivated pages of Moroni but muffed it, when he tried to lettraset himself to the layout pages.

Often violently witty, he was arrested by the Red Breasts in 1982 for attempting to staple Ian Rout and Winsome Lose-some to each other in a public place. He is currently serving a two month suspended sentence in the Wimmin's Room where he hangs from the roof and suffers a 1001

delights at the hands of lustful Marxists. he plans to run for Moroni in '82, complete with dirty mac and gumboots, because "young minors like me this way".

Then there is,

"Braces" Gibbon: she began life as a root vegetable in the Primeval slime of Devonport Tasmania. Slowly evolved into a Gibbon and after a frontal lobotomy moved to Hobart where she was told there were lots of hairy animals. Graduated from the Tasman Bridge Reconstruction Canteen in 1979 and became involved in High Tory picnics and stripar-amas.

thighs to a grinning Male Librarian who questioned the validity of her genuine "made in Tasmania" thigh stamp. She joined Moroni in late 1981 in order to increase her knowledge of English comprehension and willpower. Plans to run for Moroni again 1982 so that she can get a few bucks for her habit.

The only other sub-editor I can think of is Mate Thurstans, and it seems that hardly any one knows anything about the girl apart from the fact that she has high profile on a bike.

In charge of this Tory-Feminist-Whinging Pom — Axis is Reginald Iceland. Editor of Moroni in 1981 and now aspir-

heavy breathing and shaving armpits. A Friendly type who rows and likes to stroke the lads.

By comparison Ded Fag a relatively new piece of paper pulp, develops new heights of depravity and political nonsense. Published by the ANU Far Left Bank in association with the Society for the Preservation of Ded Faggots, it attempts to place itself on the pinnacle of the garbage dump, an aim it attains easily. Its most notable achievements to date have been to declare the campus a Wilderness area for the Preservation of Ded Faggots, remove that has been greeted with great support from the Forestry Dept and Braces Gibbon, who'll do anything to get her hands on a good ded fag.

The only other form of written censorship available for human consumption is the ANU Reporter. A staid, indigenous broadsheet that exudes a peculiar odour of rotting rubber. Containing glossy shots of the latest metal sculptures designed for the V.C.'s coffee room, and moving

stories about the departure of ground staff men, such as Fatty Cazano, well known magpie hunter and eater, who is leaving our shores for South America to hunt and eat tree sloths. Good Luck Fatty!

Okay thanks for the rundown but what about the ease of convenience, which is the easiest censored material to read?

Oh that's easy. Moroni has the most penetrating circulation on campus. You can see it gathering dust in corners everywhere. It is also a handy thickness for squashing blowflies. However I recommend the brightly coloured Ded Fag for soaking up the spilt coffee and tomato sauce stains. In the usefulness stakes the ANU Reporter comes a distant third, as its greasy finish is appropriate only for lining baking tins. However its distinct aroma is likely to ruin many a budding sponge cake.

On balance, if I had any matches I'd burn the whole bloody lot, but then I wouldn't get the chance to enjoy "Braces" Gibbons' legs everytime I take an article into Moroni. Ah, . . . but then Gibbons Legs are a story on their own.

*Colin Rigby*



Members of "Garbage Unlimited" (left to right), "Prissy Stampfoot", "Reginald Iceland", "Braces Gibbons", "Mate Thurstans", encourage a cretin (extreme right) to vote for them in the S.A. elections last year.

In 1980, she was captured by a scouting expedition of Forestry students and was thoroughly "worked over". She later arrived in the Zoology Department, Canberra, a specimen of native Fauna, wearing only a Forestry Windcheater. Escaped by baring her braces and made the local Menopause Only Magazine by hosting the first All Nude Sex Collective Meeting on campus.

Has since reformed under the 'loving care' of Gary Humperdink who found her in the Law School Library baring her

ing God. A wishy-washy type who was expelled from the British Isles because he supported too many political parties. Since becoming Editor of Moroni he has built a political power base on jatz crackers and flagons of port. In early 1982 he was nominated as Despot of the Year by all the females who served under him in his bed. In attempts to promote himself as the next PM of Australia he founded the ANU Social Democrats, a party committed to democratic deviance and moderate policies towards

Economics III students were able to have their scheme of assessment changed after organising tutorial discussions and a petition.

At their first lecture students were presented with an assessment scheme which meant that 70% of the year's marks would be determined in third term. The course lecturer announced that the scheme would not be changed as there was a case for 'paternalism'. This apparently referred to forcing students to sit for two compulsory 2 hour term exams worth only 15% each.

At this initial meeting the lecturer reluctantly agreed to allow tutorial groups to discuss the assessment.

Over half the students signed a petition which was then circulated, stating that students were unhappy with the proposed scheme and the lack of consultation over assessment. When the lecturer became aware that a petition was circulating he asked for an indication of the

number of students who were unhappy with the assessment scheme. A large number indicated, again, that this was the

case. A new proposal was put to students and overwhelmingly accepted with one dissension.

## ECO. III

A group of Economics III students, members of the Economics Society with the help of the Education Collective prepared and distributed a leaflet setting out reasons for changing the assessment

Following is the original and proposed schemes, as well as an example of the petition.

If you have similar problems with your unit, take heart, if you organize, things can be changed. Contact the Education Collective if you need help.

and possible alternative schemes. This was distributed to all tutorial groups. Although some tutors were unco-operative in these discussions the majority of students agreed that three term exams should be equally weighted and should be on the material for that term only.

Original Proposal			
First term exam	compulsory	15	
Second term exam	"	15	
End of year exam	"	60/70	
(to include work from 1st and 2nd semesters)			
Essay (optional)		10	
			100

Revised Proposal			
Essay	optional & redemptive	20%	
First term exam	optional	1/3 marks	
Second term exam	"	1/3 marks	
third term exam comp.		1/3 marks	
End of yr exam	optional & redemptive	1/3 or 2/3 marks, depending on whether sit one or both sections of exam.	



# WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

To all Governments and to the United Nations General Assembly  
Special Session on Disarmament, 1982:—

**We, the Peoples of the World, demand:—**

1. The Abolition of Nuclear Weapons and all Weapons of Mass Destruction
2. The Abolition, by agreed stages, of Conventional Arms, leading to
3. General and Complete Disarmament
4. Transference of Military Expenditure to end World Poverty.

[illegible]

SPONSORED IN AUSTRALIA BY THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

**PLEASE RETURN TO:** the U.N. Association Executive Director in your State or territory: N.S.W. Division 69 Clarence Street, SYDNEY 2000; VICTORIAN Division, 28 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE 3000; OLD Division, 240 Queen Street, BRISBANE 4000; S.A. Division, 254 North Terrace, ADELAIDE 5000; W.A. Division, 306 Murray Street, PERTH 6000; T.A.S. Division, 4 Battery Square, Battery Point, TASMANIA 7000; A.C.T. Division, Suite 1A, Bailey Arcade, CANBERRA CITY 2601; N.T. Division, P.O. BOX 2812, DARWIN 5794.

**Cut Here**

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page15276737>

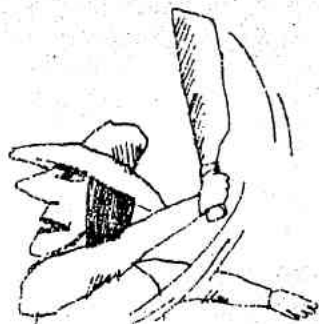




## Ed-Coll Reviews

Chris Stamford's review of the rerun of 'Everystudent', sought to do justice to the play after Woroni was unable to review the first showing. Whilst this attempt is appreciated by Ed. Coll, there are several misrepresentations which need to be righted before any 'justice' can be achieved.

Stamford seems particularly concerned that the Ed. Coll is waging a rampant battle against vocational degrees. On the contrary, whilst these are areas of particular concern it is itself the distinction between notions of 'useful' and degrees which is being confronted. The problem with 'vocational' degrees that Everystudent emphasised is that these are areas of society — economics, law (in part at ANU) which are treated as commonsense units made up of the way society is run. It is because they are treated as 'commonsense' rather than as bodies of knowledge to be questioned that Ed. Coll is critical of, not the subject areas themselves, but the way they are taught in a non-problematic manner. Thus law sees itself as an 'objective' institution, rather than one developed within an historical, social, political and economic milieu. It reflects the inequalities and injustices already within society. The law offers much greater protection and preoccupation for those with property, rather than the property-less individual.



It is this point that the university, despite its apparent cloistered atmosphere, is not separated from the rest of society. The hierarchical structure of the university and its ideology are based on this. Sexism occurs within the university as it does outside. But just because it is, at a more subtle level at times, means that even greater effort is needed, for it to be disclosed. It is in this sense of reproducing the ideology of society that most academics are 'square-peg manufacturers' because there is not a critical approach to the body of knowledge which is taught. By democratising education it means that more people can decide and act upon how that knowledge is treated and show how it has injustices and inequalities of society lodged within it. For anyone who thinks this is a 'cop-out' it is a (much harder process than to accept a lecture, or article, etc. as given.

And to demonstrate that we mean to democratise education fully, Everystudent was not written by one author as Stamford supposed, but by all members of the Ed. Coll. involved in the play! Nevertheless despite the above points which we hope are now brilliantly clear, we thank Stamford for thinking that the play served as a "provocative and well received advertisement for a very useful organization". This was as intended.

Winsome Hall for  
the Education Collective.

## Liberal Backlash

Eds,

Please note that I am no longer a member of the Liberal Society. I disassociate myself from it because of the continual use of me as a member. They needed someone to fill the ticket as a candidate for the AUS and they chose me, because (as I was later informed by a, shall we say, very reliable source) I was a woman and they thought that it had more "buying power": they did not really believe I would be voted in.

They also used me by putting my name to an article, as referred to in Red Rag Vol. 1 No. 2 16.3.1982. I disclaim all prior knowledge of the existence of such an article and emphatically deny being the co-author of this piece of work. Therefore, my name was improperly used, on the assumption that I need not be informed of the matter. The claim that I wrote the article in conjunction with Gary Humphries is nothing but a lie. After seeing the article in print, it was too late to do anything about it. I cannot sufficiently impress upon you that the said article was not of 'my doing, but the work of Gary Humphries. (May I also add that another reason for not being a member of the Liberal Society, is because of the divisiveness within it and the vicious back-biting which they call 'politics'.)

To those who voted for me, I am sorry I was naive enough to have been so easily used — or should I say "abused"? — by the Liberal Society. I have only to say that I am, as a person, genuine and dedicated to the students' cause.

Signed,

Anna Di Guglielmo  
AUS Delegate.

P.S. This is my second attempt at getting this article published. Hopefully Karen Gibson will stop playing God and resume her role as sub-editor of 'Woroni'!!!

## Gibson Replies

Dear Ms Di Guglielmo,

In response to your letter I would like to advise you that Mr Humphries was not responsible for the publication of the article which also bore your name. Mr Humphries submitted the article to Woroni shortly before O-Week. Accompanying it, was a letter requesting the editors of Woroni to contact you, explain the nature and content of the article and obtain your permission to use your name if you wished to be associated with this article.

It was an oversight on the part of the editors which resulted in the article going to print without your having been consulted.

I would also like to answer your insinuations that I personally, precluded the publication of the letter you submitted to the last edition of 'Woroni'.

Your letter was not published in the last edition for the following reason: The letter was received shortly before 'Woroni' went to print. Allegations were made to the editors to the effect that the letter was defamatory, and the editors were unable to contact you before we went to print, to advise you that you may have been under

threat of legal action in the event that the letter was published.

It was for the protection of the Editors, the Director of Student Publications and yourself (the author), that the letter was removed.

The Director of Student Publications was subsequently consulted and confirmed that he believed the letter to be defamatory. I understand he advised you to alter the letter, removing the damaging statements, before resubmitting it for publication. The amended letter has now been published.

I take this opportunity to point out that it is a function of 'Woroni' editors to attempt to ensure that articles and letters accepted for publication will not result in legal action against the Director of Student Publications, the Editors or the contributor.

Karen Gibson

## Woroni "Collectors Item"

Eds,

I was assured two weeks ago by one of you — that there were at least 2,000 copies printed of every issue of 'Woroni'. It was only by rumour that I heard of the last edition being circulated, and individual copies are so rare they are virtually collector's items. A fair slice of the money every student gives to the S.A. must go toward the production of 'Woroni'. I would therefore like to ask where the hell has that slice of my money gone? Last year massive bundles of 'Woroni' appeared in the Union, this year I couldn't find any, and I had to brave the contents of the S.A. Offices to get one — in future could 'Woroni' be left in more accessible places:

W. Swain

P.S. Simon Duncan's Reggae articles were excellent, hope they aren't too occasional.

## Woroni Stolen?

Dear Warren,

If you are worried about the scarcity of 'Woroni's' around campus, how do you think we feel? Three and a half thousand copies were printed of the last edition, and liberally distributed around the university. Whilst the editors would like to think that frenzied students race to grab 'Woroni's' the minute that they are deposited in the halls, colleges, faculties, libraries and union etc., the fact is that copies of this edition disappeared with a quite alarming rapidity.

Past experience has shown that stacks of 'Woroni's' usually dwindle down over two to three days. However, the disappearance of entire stacks in only a matter of hours has raised suspicions that the papers were purposely removed and disposed of.

If this is the case, the perpetrator or perpetrators of these thefts is in effect robbing the Students' Association, for it is the Students Association which pays for the production and distribution of 'Woroni'.

We hope that this rash of suspected thefts does not continue. If it does the S.A. may have to reconsider its current distribution arrangements.

Eds.

## Fink Explains

Dear Editors,

A number of people have quizzed me about the "Secret Payment to AUS Unearthed" article on the front page of 'Woroni' No. 2 1982. Here is a written response to clear the matter up, although for full details of payments to AUS since 1977 readers should see my letter to the last 'Woroni' of 1981.

Students' Association members in May of 1979 and 1980 approved in the annual budgets of those years the payment of membership fees to AUS. The budgets were public documents which were well discussed. Part of the 1979 and all of the 1980 AUS membership fees were not paid at the request of the ANU University Council which wanted to examine the relevant legal implications of changes to the ANU Act by the federal government.

On May 8 1981 Council gave the all clear and I signed a telephone transfer to AUS that afternoon. In doing so I was acting for previous years' members who had set aside the cash in a credit union account. The funds of 1981 members were not affected.

Neither Jeff Dalton nor myself thought it necessary to give special notice of actually paying the money over for a number of reasons. Members had been given notice of the decision to pay 12 and 24 months beforehand and had approved. Paying the money was merely acting according to the wishes of those who had set it aside. Similarly we don't give notice of actually posting cheques to any of our creditors once such payments have been approved by members at a general or annual general meeting.

We paid immediately Council gave the OK in order to get the matter out of the way before the Commonwealth brought new legislation to prevent us paying anything more to AUS. This it did seven weeks later.

The payment was not kept secret. It was mentioned at an S.A. Meeting, in Parliament, to G. Humphries (an S.A. member) and in my letter to the last 'Woroni' of last year.

As trustees of the Association Jeffrey and I have tried always to act according to the wishes of members and to never withhold information materially affecting their interests. We find the article "Secret Payments to AUS Unearthed" to be quite petty but quite hurtful just the same. This letter is a more accurate view.

Shalom,

Jerome Fink.  
(S.A. Treasurer)



ANS/Gibson



## NEWS FROM THE UNION

### \$31,000 deficit for '82

In 1981 the Union made a surplus of \$9,000. This year however deficits of up to \$31,000 have been projected. What has happened? This article takes a close look at the Union's finances to see what the Union is doing.

#### Not bankrupt yet

Last year's final result and this year's trading so far show that the Union is far from being in trouble. Even better results than planned could result from increased functions sales and new sales generated in the sandwich and Knotholes Bar.

#### Changing information

One of the major problems the Board has faced in the budgeting process has been changing information on the financial prospects for 1982. The original budget submission was based on the Union's position in November 1981, while the final year's result was actually much better than expected. The Union Shop for example made a \$48,675 profit compared with a budgeted \$19,883 profit. The original budget worked on a \$31,000 profit in the shop. Similarly the net subsidy in catering areas was almost \$20,000 less than budget.

Another changing factor was the general Services Fee. Over the past four years, the level of General Services Fee income given to the Union has fallen and the University predicted that student numbers would fall dramatically this year. The Union accordingly budgeted for the most conservative level of fees it might receive, \$315,500. The expected fall in student numbers did not eventuate and the University is now predicting that the Union will receive its full allocation of \$340,425.

### so far so good

#### 1982 Results

The financial results so far this year also indicate that things are going well for the Union. The February accounts show a \$10,899 improvement for the period over 1981 - in February the Union made a profit of \$2,481.

All this good news means that the Union may not have to consider cutting services as drastically as originally proposed. Nonetheless the Union does face problems.

### where DOES the money go?

The Union is funded by a proportion of the General Services Fee that you pay each year. One of the problems the Union faces is that the level of GSF fees it receives is unlikely to rise in 1982 despite inflation. (Table 1) The General Services Fee is needed to subsidize the services the Union offers. The Refectory was subsidized by about \$66,000 last year. This subsidy allows a wide range of food to be sold at low prices. Activities (bands in the bar, Octoberfest and Bushweek for example) are also subsidized from the General Services Fee.

The Union runs outside functions and the shop at a profit in order to be able to subsidize other areas.

Each year the Union submits a budget proposal to University Council asking for a particular level of General Service Fee. Council then sets the level of fees for students. In 1981 the Union asked for an increase in funds which was not granted. Some of the factors that the Union asked to be taken into consideration were:

- \* High interest rates on the \$250,000 loan caused problems last year. Now the interest rate is lower, but yearly repayments substantially higher.
- \* The cost of conversion from oil to electricity carried out last year.

- \* Lease/purchase of a computer.
- \* Falling sales in student functions and the Bar.
- \* Increases in wages, salaries and other costs.
- \* Increasing maintenance costs.

It is because of these factors and the unchanged level of G.S.F. income that the Union has considered cutting its services and costs.

The Union does have other problems. Traditionally functions sold to outside groups have generated a large proportion of income. In 1980 \$115,000 worth of functions were sold. Two years later the Union sold only \$2,000 from functions. In the same period student function sales have halved.



### bar sales falling

The area of greatest concern saleswise however is the bar. Sales last year were \$326,255 compared with \$319,939 the year before.

The Board finally agreed to leave management to make cuts in Amusements and the Bar.

In real terms sales are falling dramatically, for example 1978 showed a 20% increase in sales over 1977 - in 1981 sales increased only 1%. More alarming still are indications that things are getting worse, not better - February sales this year were \$6,300 below the 1981 level. It is little comfort to know that this is part of a general downturn in the ACT.

The Union also has an accumulated deficit of \$53,381. This was 'created' in 1979 when it was decided to write-off the Union building as an asset on its accounts because the University, not the Union owned it. Over the past three years the Union has made surplus in order to recover this deficiency which has been reduced from \$95,000 to \$53,000.

How much of this deficiency is a 'real' (as opposed to paper accounting) problem is a complex issue. For decision-making purposes the Union is committed to recovering this deficiency since otherwise if the Union were ever liquidated creditors and members would not be able to recover their equity in the Union.

The real question is how quickly the deficit, accumulated over some 15 years, should be recovered.

### recovery

The Board has now had three major budget sessions, not counting the work put in by the Finance and Executive Committees. As a result a breakeven budget has been agreed on. This will be achieved through a variety of measures including:

- \* rotating menus in the Refectory
- \* rationalization of Refectory trading hours
- \* increased gross profit margin in the canteen
- \* overtime controls
- \* increased advertising
- \* charges to Games Room.

Katrina Edwards  
Chair, Union Board of Management

Cost containment policies are being combined with increased efficiency in the use of resources through use of areas such as the Knotholes Bistro and Sandwich Bar.

The Union had a turnover of \$1,400,553 last year. The problems in formulating appropriate policy for a non-profit organization of this size are not simple. The Board of Management is however tackling the problems of a changing environment with a view to maintaining the best services that can be offered to the Union's members.

#### THE FALLOUT COLUMN

The Union Board of Management has finally decided on a budget. At its meeting on Wednesday March 24th the Board committed itself to a 'breakeven' budget for 1982.

The projected deficit has varied over the last few months between \$20 - \$31,000 net deficit. The liberal/democrat alliance suggested that a \$10,000 surplus should be made in order to increase cash flow and carry out more development of the building in the future. Members of the "Combined Left" argued that this would involve cutting services and raising prices in a way that would dramatically affect students. The programmes of the two camps were summarised for the benefit of all on the blackboard with K. Corke designating them "us" and "them". This is how it looked-

#### US (Liberal/Democrat)

1. Decrease subsidy in Refectory from \$65,000 to \$55,000 (presumably by increasing prices or cutting staff).
2. Games Room attendant to become part-time.
3. Full-time barman to replace casuals.
4. Increase bar prices by 2c to cover breakages.
5. Cut Activities programme to \$20,000 less the \$4,000 given to 2XX (i.e. \$16,000)

#### THEM (Combined Left)

1. Leave catering at \$65,000 net subsidy.
2. Games Room altered provided attendant offered alternative employment.
3. Advertising campaign to reduce breakages
4. Activities to be reduced to \$20,000
5. Union Bar to breakeven or make a profit.

TABLE 1: General Services Fee for ANU Union

	Approved (by Council)	Received Council
1980	342,292	341,454
1981	350,425	340,770
1982	350,425	?
1982 Council says BSF probably the same as 1982.		

TABLE 2: How the Union makes and spends its money

	1981
1. Surplus areas	
Shop	48,674
Amusements	8,443
Functions	21,802
2. Deficit areas	
Institutional Catering	\$66,443
Bar	9,325
Activities	22,226
Printing	1,970
Canteen	1,080
S.F.	371
Administration	327,088



# WOMEN'S PAGE

## an introduction to: Women On Campus....

At the beginning of each academic year Women on Campus is reconstituted. During this time (and throughout the year) the group draws new members, discusses the function of the group and plans any forthcoming activities. There is no 'core' and no hierarchy. Women come to meetings for a number of reasons, and Women on Campus can provide a variety of services for women who wish to use its resources.

1. a meeting place with a relaxed atmosphere.
2. a quiet room (the Women's Room) where one can work undisturbed.
3. a source of books, pamphlets, posters and newsletters on women's issues.
4. support for individual women and for anticipated group activities women are organising.

Women on Campus is an introduction to the practice of women working with other women on women's issues (who better to do so?). By forming an autonomous women's group, and continuing to operate autonomously, Women on Campus is necessarily political. That is, we challenge existing power structures where men take leading roles in group organisation and co-ordination. In recognising this we see that Women on Campus is much more than just a 'social club'; it provides a good basis for questioning and challenging areas of our lives in which we are guided, supervised or controlled by men. This questioning process can be as vocal and public or as private as the various members of Women on Campus wish. It can take the form of weekly meetings, small discussion groups, reading groups, film nights, cake stalls, campaigns, public speaking... the list is only bounded by the imagination and energy of the participants.

The one thing all these activities have in common is that they generate a special feeling that comes from women working with other women in a co-operative, strengthening environment.

The current members of Women on Campus would like to extend an invitation to all women, especially in Halls and Colleges, perhaps feeling somewhat isolated, to come along to our meetings:

1.00 pm WEDNESDAY in THE WOMEN'S ROOM  
(just off the meetings room, 'quiet' end of the Union Bar)

\* much of the extra-curricular activity in Halls and Colleges seems to revolve around male activities like sporting teams - if this leaves you feeling somewhat left out, please come along to Women on Campus.

## news....

The following is taken from a Women's Department circular which arrived at ANU this week. It is understood that the Fraser government has invited six women's groups to give a verbal submission about "what women want from the budget". The six groups include: "Women who want to be Women", "Women's Action Alliance", the Y.W.C.A. and Women's Electoral Lobby. There was no offer extended to student women's groups asking for their suggestions.

The following is a log of claims endorsed by the AUS Women's Department.

1. Freely available, free, high-quality, community-controlled childcare services to all campuses.
2. Autonomously run, Federal Government funded, Women's Refuges, Women's Health Centres and Rape Crisis Centres.
3. Abortion and related pathology services to be fully refundable items under every Health Fund, and that all legislation dealing with abortion be repealed.
4. Funding for all tertiary institutions to include money earmarked for 'Women's Studies' courses.
5. All benefits and pensions to be at least the equivalent of the poverty line, and to be fully indexed according to the Quarterly CPI (not adjusted for government policy decisions). Further that the allowance for dependants for all pensions and benefits be an accurate costing of the expenses generated by the raising of dependants.
6. That education funding not necessitate the introduction of fees or loans, and that services and access to education be improved to eliminate the financial and other constraints which limit the opportunities of women to further education.

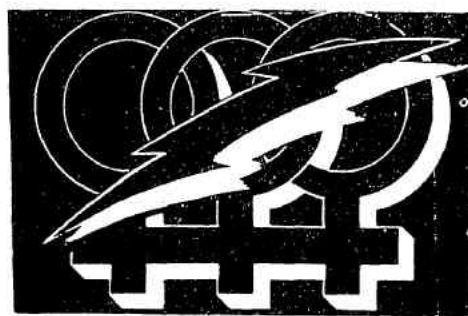
In Victoria the combined allocation to Municipal Family Planning Services was \$80,000. This however does not compare at all favourably when one considers that the Right to Life association was recently granted \$115,000. The State government granted the money under the "Family Life Programme".

The Caroline Chisholm Society received a further \$180,000.

Jerry Falwell of the infamous Moral Majority (USA) will be visiting Sydney in May or June. Women's Abortion Action Group will be organising activities to 'greet' Jerry, and to counter anti-abortion activities in Sydney.

If you want to take part contact:

Women's House,  
62 Regent Street,  
Chippendale



## UNIONS ACT TO COMBAT HARRASSMENT OF WOMEN

NSW Labour Council (1 million membership) is campaigning heavily to prevent sexual harassment of women in the workforce. A special unit to deal with this offence has been established - on the advice of the Labour Council's Women's Advisory Officer, Beryl Ashe, who is heading the move to help women fight this kind of abuse. The Labour Council has found (at least) that this kind of intimidation is extremely widespread. One union has already had such an offender sacked for continued verbal harassment.

The Australian Republican Party has a policy totally opposing abortion and calling for it to be a capital crime. Let them know what you think. Write to A.R.P.

A.R.P.  
North Burnley P.O.  
115 Burnley St.  
Burnley 3121 Vic.

The ACTU Congress held in late 1981 passed the Social Welfare Policy which included the reference to "the right to free, safe and legal abortions for those whose choose it".

## NOTICE

On Wednesday 31st March Women on Campus will be having a special discussion meeting. The topic will be "Sexism". There will be material available in the W.O.C. Box in the S.A. Office this week if you'd like to do some reading first.

Bring your lunch.

All women welcome

## Write For The Right To Choose

### THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE

The Right to Choose can be contacted on  
(03) 699 7965 or  
Rm. 5 Floor 2A  
280 Collins St.  
Melbourne, 3000.

### WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

The Women with Disabilities Feminist Collective  
can be contacted by writing to:  
38 Larnook Street,  
Prahan, Vic 3181.  
or phone Gail on (03) 534 7231

### A.U.S. WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

207 Lygon St.  
Carlton Vic 3053 (03/347 7433)

### IN CANBERRA

Contact with women can be made at Women on Campus meetings 1pm on Wednesday in the Women's Room, or at 3 Lobellia Street, O'Connor.



Canberra C.A.E.

In 1981, the Women's Group met regularly but had no Women's Officer or Women's Room. We organised several workshop programmes throughout the year - Relaxation, Feminist Theory, Self-Assertion and Maths for Women. The Self-Assertion workshop was particularly successful.

Carole Fabian is the 1982 Women's Officer and is thus on the S.A. Executive. It is hoped that if the S.A. shifts offices this year (there are plans for a move) then a Women's Room will be available

this page compiled by K.T.





# CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINEESHIPS

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINEESHIPS

A representative from the Department of Foreign Affairs is coming to the Careers and Appointments Service to conduct group discussions about FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINEESHIPS.

WHEN: APRIL 7  
WHERE: C.A.S. Office, Chancery Annex  
DURATION: Approx. 1 hour.

The discussion groups are open to final year pass and honours students, and postgraduates, who are interested in applying for these positions.

Further information and application forms are available from Mark in the Careers and Appointments Service. Please call in and see him to arrange a time for a discussion group as soon as possible.

Careers & Appointments Service  
Chancery Annex  
Phone: 49 3593

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS CLUB ON CAMPUS

Meets every Tuesday 1pm  
Haydon Allen G21

March 30th:  
Organization for Peace Rally on Sunday 4th April.

April 6th:  
"Union Maids" - A film on Women Trade Unionists.

BOOKSTALL EVERY WEDNESDAY  
12-2pm  
Refectory Foyer

For information ring: 49 7973 or 48 0529.

ANUBC needs coaches, coxwains, experienced rowers. Urgently contact John Blackwell on 49 8886

## TYPING

Double spacing — \$1.15 page  
1½ spacing — \$1.60 page

Contact: Judy Bradley on:  
48 9626 at work  
58 5556 at home

## Presented by

The Canberra Council for Overseas Students

### THE BACK TO THE BUSH DANCE

Friday, 16 April, 8 pm  
in the  
Yarralumla Woolshed

All Council Members, overseas students and friends welcome

For overseas students: free Action buses leave:  
CCAE: Cooina Hut at 7.30  
ANU: Burgmann College at 7.30pm  
Return: Bus leaves Woolshed at 11pm for CCAE and ANU

For more information: contact Calmar Betts on 73 3311 ext. 260.

## CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A broadsheet will be produced containing photographs and policy statements of the candidates.

Photographs (black and white) must be handed to either the S.A. Administrative Secretary or the producer of the broadsheet, Rohan Greenland, by

5pm TUESDAY APRIL 6th, 1982

All material will remain confidential until the broadsheet has been printed.

## TASMANIAN WILDERNESS SOCIETY (ANU)

A social evening will be held on  
Monday 5 April 8pm  
in the Gateway Room, University House  
Acton

Video tapes of television advertisements and news items seen on Tasmanian television before and after the December 1981 referendum on hydroelectric development will be shown.

ALL WELCOME  
Refreshments served.

The Tasmanian Wilderness Society has opened a shop on the first floor of the Monaro Mall. Car stickers, posters, books, T-shirts, wind-cheaters, and Leatherwood Honey etc. can be bought there.

Anyone who can help in the shop should ring the shop on 49 8011.

## CAMPUS AMATEUR DRAMATICS SOCIETY

calls auditions for John Osborne's  
adaption of Henrik Ibsen's

HEDDA GABLER

at the Social Action Room  
(behind Childers St. Hall) at 2.00pm  
on Saturday, April 3

Information: Peter Bardsley Ph. 49 6685  
Michael Soward Ph. 48 7670.

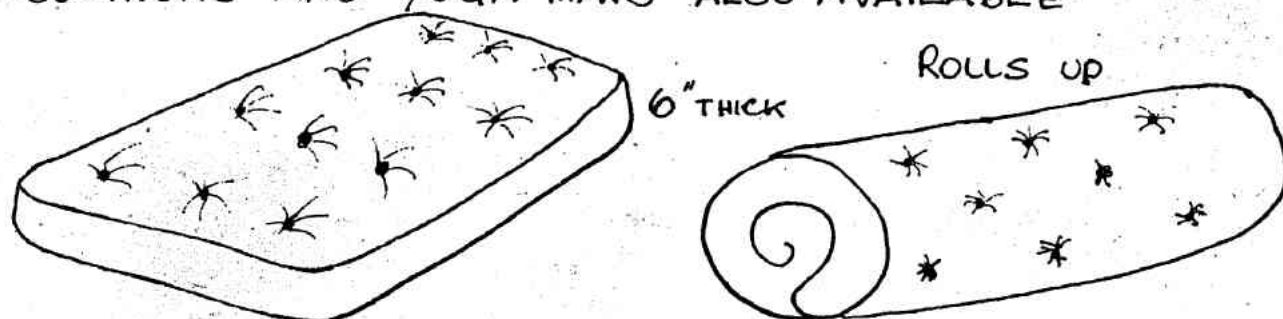
## GAYS ON CAMPUS

Discussion and activity group  
Union Board Room  
Tuesdays 1 pm

# FUTONS

## JAPANESE FOLDING MATTRESS

- 100% COTTON
- HAND MADE IN THE TIME HONOURED TRADITION OF THE ORIENT.
- EXCELLENT BACK SUPPORT
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CANB. 496 243 (AFT HRS) SLEEP PRODUCTS.

## ART SALE

APRIL  
5-8

## UNION FOYER

9am- 5pm

traditional  
modern  
eastern  
etc.



# Woolloongabba Social Calendar

## Film Group Music

**1** LASER BLAST, 1978. USA, 80 mins.  
One of the dreadful, low budget, American style science fiction/murder movies, which have little to recommend them. But however low its sights the film does have one moment of gradiose wish fulfilment when the wretched protagonist deploys his laser gun to obliterate a Star Wars poster.

OUTLAND. 1981, G.B. 109 mins.  
This film is High Noon 2001 in all but name. Science fiction. Sean Connery d. Peter Hyams.

**4** 9 to 5. 1980. U.S. 190 mins.  
d. Colin Higgins, Jane Fonda, Dolly Parton, Lily Tomlin.  
Three women tired of office drudgery and discrimination set about taking over the office.

PRIVATE BENJAMIN. 1980, U.S. 110 mins.  
Goldie Hawn. Humour

**6** WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS. 1931. 90 mins.  
Based on a series of actual child killings in Dusseldorf, grim humour is used to portray an ironic social comment.

**8** NEWSFRONT Australian 1978, 111 mins.  
A panorama of Australian social and political history. 1948-1956 based on the friendly rivalry between two newsreel companies.

MEDIUM COOL. 1969, USA, 111 mins.  
Questions the violence and society of America during the late 1960's

**9** THE BUDDY HOLLY STORY.  
1978 NRC. 120 mins.  
Four years of research went into this film which had a budget of \$2 mill. All music was staged, performed and recorded live on the soundtrack. ROADIE, 1980, A rock and roll film with lots of songs.

**11** MURDER OF THE HEART  
1971, 118 mins. 118 mins.  
A haunting, humorous and insightfull study of a boy's sexual awakening. d. Louise Malle; Stars, Lea Massair, Benoit Ferreux, Daniel Gelin, Fabian Ferreux.

ORDINARY PEOPLE.  
1980, USA 124 mins.  
d. Robert Redford, Stars Mary Tyler-Moore. The central story of contemporary psychiatry.

**13** THE MIRROR CRACK'D  
1980, GB 118 mins.  
Another of the Agatha Christie film series.

DEATH ON THE NILE.  
1978, 140 mins.  
Hercule Poirot to the rescue again in this murder mystery. Stars Peter Ustinov, David Niven, and Mia Farrow.

**15** THE WORLD OF ABBOT AND COSTELLO  
1965. 75 mins.  
This is a compilation film featuring 18 of Abbot and Costellos' funniest scenes.

FRA DIAVOLO  
1933, USA 90 mins.  
Stars Laurel and Hardy.

• tue, thurs. films 7-30  
weekends 1-30

**2** \* STUDENT LUNCH-TIME CONCERT  
1.00pm \* School of Music \*

**3** \* CANBERRA CHORAL SOCIETY  
Bach "St. John Passion"  
8.15 pm

**4** \* BOTANIC GARDENS CONCERT  
2.00 pm

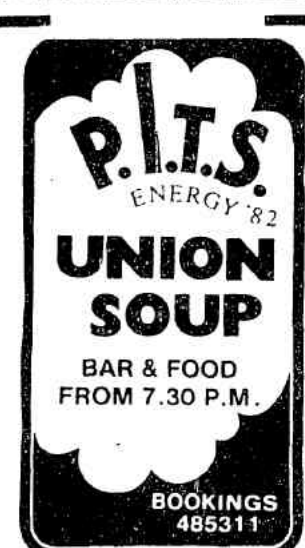
**5** \* A.B.C. SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
8.15 pm

**6** \* LUNCHTIME CONCERT  
UNIVERSITY HOUSE  
12.30 pm

\* A.B.C. SYDNEY SYMPHONY  
8.15 pm

**7** \* ARTS COUNCIL  
LUNCHTIME CONCERTS  
WALES CENTRE 12.40 pm

**14** WIND PROGRAMME I  
SAXOPHONE  
SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
6.00 pm.



Canberra Rex Hotel  
**BOOK NOW 485311**  
Good Group Discounts!  
THE ORIGINAL  
OLEGAS TRUCHANAS

SLIDE SHOW WILL BE COMING  
TO CANBERRA FOR THE FIRST TIME ON  
TUESDAY, MAY 11 8pm  
SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
Tasmanian Wilderness Society  
Tickets: \$8 non-members Monaro Mall.  
\$6 members  
\$4 concessions. concessions.

A BRILLIANT NEW AUSTRALIAN PLAY! SOON FOR LONDON!

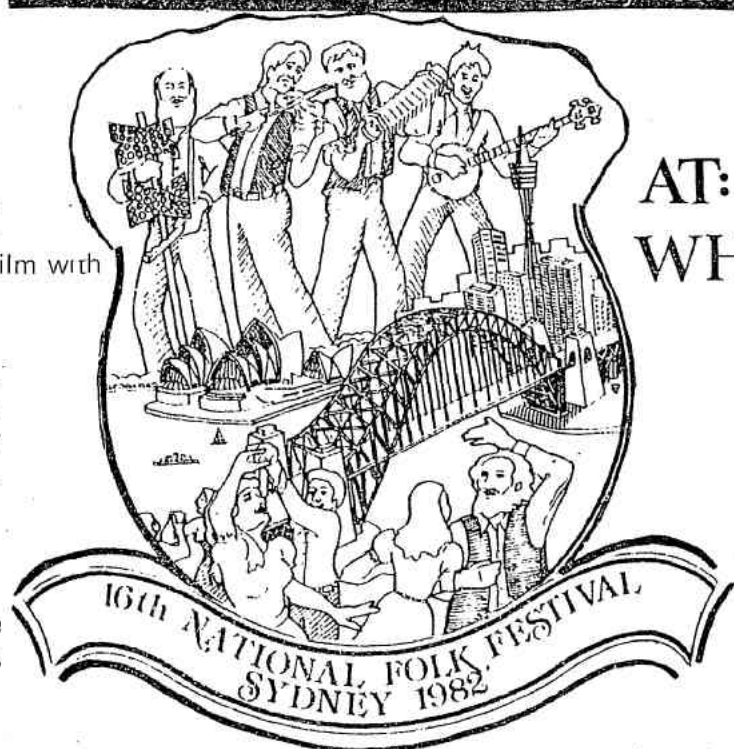
# EINSTEIN

Written by RON ELISHA

Directed by MICHAEL BODDY

ANU ~ 4th  
april

Arts Centre



AT: SYDNEY UNI  
WHEN: APR.8-12

WORKSHOPS  
CONCERTS  
DANCES

third image  
'ORIGINAL SIN'



fools gallery theatre company  
**IMAGES FROM THE BACKGROUND**

A series of four theatre pieces looking at the cultural myths that define women and men. "You cannot be free if you are contained within a fiction". Julian Beck

CHILDERS ST. HALL, ACTON  
Opens Friday April 2, until April 24. Wednesday-Saturday 8.30pm  
Admission \$7.50  
Concessions \$5.50 Equity, AETT members  
\$4.00 Fulltime Students, Pensioners, Unemployed.  
Bookings 498092 or 498810.  
Adults Only. Latecomers not admitted.



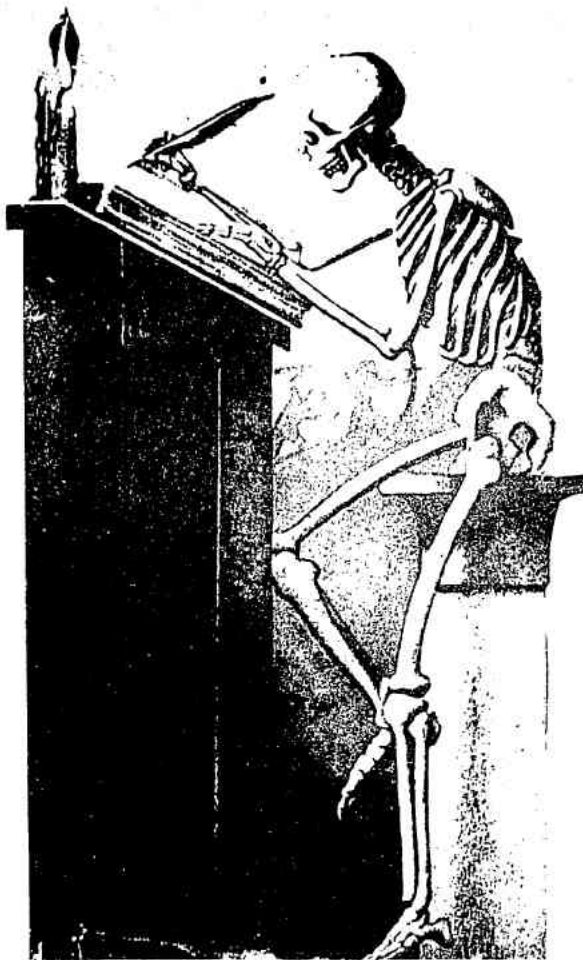
# The Peasants' Guides

## PREFACE

"Larger than human on the frozen hills. They heard the deep behind them and a cry before."

It may fairly be said that the 19th century began when Byron died of a disease unmentionable in a place unprouncable (more to the point, unspellable) in the arms of an anonymous mistress. The confusion surrounding this momentous event set the tone for the era to come. Poets were sharply divided: some thought the death 'natural' like sour yoghurt or nude bathing (Wordsworth and Coleridge), others found the death squalid, revolting and immoral (Tennyson, Arnold and Rossetti), one found it squalid, revolting, immoral and amusing (Browning) and some were of the opinion that although immoral squalid and revolting, Byron was a lucky Swine (Fitzgerald). We, the sub-editors of the Wherefore Press humbly proffer this irreducible, epigrammatic classification of the better 19th Century Poets as a System far superior to any offered heretofore by inferior circles of "criticism" (Hazlitt, Leavis, Shaw et al, ad nauseam).

"While," as Descartes said "we are engaged in this present train of thought" (III Meditation), the sub-editors of the Wherefore Press deem it wise (decorum est . . .) to caution you, the ingenue, against those critics, some are mentioned above, who have succeeded in wilfully distorting the true nature of 19th Century Poets. Let us hear no more talk of 'Romantics', 'Victorian Romantics', 'Romantic Pre-Raphaelites' 'Pre Romantic Raphaelites' 'Post Romantic Victorians' and others of their incestuous ilk. To drive a pin through the hearts of poets and classify them such, smacks of critical lepidoptory (sc. R.V. Leach).



She lived unknown, and few could know  
When Lucy ceased to be;  
But she is in her Grave and, Oh!  
The difference to me.

Coleridge

Perhaps the most significant aspect of Coleridge's earlier existence was the fact that he was educated at Christ's Hospital. Constant contact with similarly diseased minds ensured that the young Samuel grew up with more than his fair share of grave psychological difficulties which were exacerbated by three years at Cambridge. He none-the-less rejoiced in his privileged background, and indeed, his earlier poetry shows his already developing interest in sickness and death.

His confused obsessions, suffering, sickness, drugs, infection, casualty wards and festering sores, lunacy and plague all became crystallised in his mind after Byron's death; the single most interesting event in Coleridge's life. He had already experimented with Wordsworthian naturalism;\* dissatisfied he turned toward a more Descartian idea of nature.

Byron's death, as Coleridge saw it, was the quintessentially 'natural' event; and Coleridge realized that Byron still existed as a memory, and thus must be still alive inside Coleridge's head. This staggering piece of information has only recently been brought to light by Institute scholars. Coleridge of course followed Byron into his own mind, and stayed there, with the assistance of opium for the rest of his life.

## 19th Century Poets

## Part One

The whole of 19th Century Poetry is a monolith, a single great reaction to one monumental event: the squalid, indeed undeniably immoral, but all the same rather exciting death of Byron. The 19th Century became obsessed with mortality: the aim in life became a way of death: to die, as Byron did, with one's boots off became the avowed ambition for many but the reality for all too few. Tennyson died in the garden (with Maud) Wordsworth died in the bath, Browning died in Italy, Coleridge died in the lobby of a particularly disreputable Chinese Joss-house. Nobody knows where Walter Savage Landor died (and nobody cares).

## THE NATURALISTS

The-Naturalists, as they are correctly called, firmly believed that the bizarre circumstances of Byron's death were, in some way, 'natural'. They were formerly known as the 'Lakes Poets' owing perhaps, we respectfully submit, to the wet and uneven nature of their verse.

### Wordsworth

Byron's death forced Wordsworth to reconsider the world as it stood (or sat). Before this momentous event, he was in a spiritual and perhaps even platonic brotherhood with the more exuberant and syphilitic Byron, as they explored together the realms of the natural.

In this spiritual union they both took part in the French Revolution and Byron's inspiration led Wordsworth into a remarkable relationship with his sister Dorothy.

Some may doubt the significance of Byron's influence on Wordsworth; but these churlish doubts must be swept aside in the light of fresh evidence unearthed by the Institute of Shakespearean Studies. It is now certain that Wordsworth had planned a ten foot high statue of a nude Byron. The plan was not carried out owing to a tremendous controversy between Dorothy and William as to the position in which Byron should be modelled.

Byron's death led Wordsworth to rethink his former spontaneous naturalism and he turned toward a more sober philosophy. Locals sadly noted that Wordsworth's joyous nude swimming with his sister in Grasmere Lake ceased at about this time, and after the successful compl-

etion of a riotous wake at Grasmere Inn following the death of Byron (the proceedings of which were enlivened by a hilarious dirge to the departed and a ribald paraphrase of the 'Lucy Quintet' (original below) composed ex tempore by S.T. Coleridge) it was around this time that Wordsworth swore never to drink again, this was the depth of his depression!

Wordsworth saw in Byron's death a culmination of two great 'natural' themes of world literature, mortality and sex. So we are left with a picture of Wordsworth as a torn man, struggling to reconcile the conflicts within himself, the bizarre circumstances of Byron's death, the extraordinary relationship he enjoyed with his sister and the conflict these brought out with the critical morality of the day.

We are left with several questions: What did Wordsworth really do with Daffodils?

Was Wordsworth the earliest of the modern Graffiti-ists; (sc. 'Lines on Tintern Abbey' and 'Composed upon Westminster Bridge'). Whatever else may be said, there must be something in 'naturalism': although Wordsworth did not die in bed as Byron had done, he certainly died a lot older.

### Lucy Quintet pt. II

She dwelt among th' untrodden ways  
Beside the springs of Dove  
A Maid whom there were none to praise  
And very few to love.

A violet by a mossy stone  
Half Hidden From the Eye!  
Fair as a star, when only one  
Is shining in the sky!

Quotations from Rime of the Ancient Mariner-

The very deep did rot: O Christ!  
That ever this should be!  
Yea, slimy things, did crawl with legs  
Upon a slimy sea.

With throats unslaked, with black lips baked,  
We could nor laugh nor wail;  
Through utter drought all dumb we stood!  
I bit my arm I sucked the blood,  
And cried, A sail! a sail!

That many men, so beautiful!  
And they all dead did lie;  
And a thousand thousand slimy things  
Lived on; and so did I.

I looked upon the rotting sea,  
And drew my eyes away;  
I looked upon the rotting deck,  
And there the dead men lay..

S.T. Coleridge.

\* He collaborated with Southey in setting up a Pantisocratic colony on the banks of the Susquahanna River.

Sub editors - Wherefore Press for  
Major R.G. Vowelsnapper  
Dennis Lillee Memorial Institute of Shakespearean Studies, Queanbeyan.

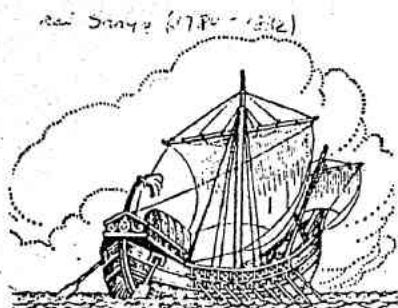




# JAPANESE POETRY

Dutch Ships. (1818)

In Nagasaki Bay, where sky and sea meet to the west,  
At heaven's edge a little dot appears.  
The cannon of the lookout tower sounds once;  
In twenty-five watch stations, bows are bared.  
Through the streets on all sides the cry breaks forth  
The red-haired Westerners are coming!  
Launches set out to meet their ship, we hear the drums echo;  
In the distance signal flags are raised to stay alarm.  
The ship enters the harbour, a ponderous turtle,  
So huge that in the shallows it seems sure to ground.  
Our little launches, like strung pearls  
Tow it forward amid a clamorous din.  
The barbarian hull rises a hundred feet above the sea,  
The sighing wind flapping its banners of felt.  
Three sails fly amid a thousand lines,  
Fixed to engines moving up and down like well-sweeps.  
Black-skinned slaves, nimbler than monkeys,  
Scale the masts and haul on the lines.  
The anchor drops with shouts from the crew;  
Huge cannon bellow forth again and again their roar.  
The barbarian heart is hard to fathom; the throne ponders  
And dares not relax its armed defense.  
Alas, wretches, why come they to vex our anxious eyes,  
Pursuing countless miles in their greed what gain?  
Their ships pitiful leaves upon the monstrous waves,  
Crawling like gigantic ants after rancid meat.  
Do we not bear ox-knives to kill but a chicken,  
Trade our most lovely jewels for thorns?



Red Ship (1784-1812)

The flowers withered  
Their colour faded away  
While meaninglessly  
I spent my days in the world  
And the long rains were falling.

Ono No Komachi

This perfectly still  
Spring day bathed in the soft light  
From the spread-out sky,  
Why do the cherry blossoms  
So restlessly scatter down.

Ki No Tomonori

All the rains of June:  
and then one evening, secretly,  
through the pines, the moon!

Oshima Ryota (1718-1787)

What piercing cold I feel:  
my dead wife's comb, in our bedroom,  
under my heel.

Yosa Buson (1716-1784)

And the art of making haiku\* from a trifling  
incident.

Stabbed to death!  
Was my dream true?  
The marks of a flea.

Kikaku.

Heian Period.  
794-1185.

Countless are the mountains in Yamato,  
But perfect is the heavenly hill of Kagu;  
When I climb it and survey my realm,  
Over the side plain the smoke-wreaths rise and rise,  
Over the wide lake, the gulls are on the wing;  
A beautiful land it is, the land of Yamato!

Emperor Jomei (593-641)

\*Note:

This poem is particularly interesting because it tells of a practice, most possibly borrowed from the legendary "Shun" of Ancient China. He used to climb a hill, by noticing the number of smoke spires rising into the sky, he could see if his subjects had food in the pot which they cooked over the fire. In a bad year there would be few fires, and taxes would be lowered accordingly.

Sombre and tall  
The forest of oaks

In and out  
Through the little gate  
To the cherry blossoms.

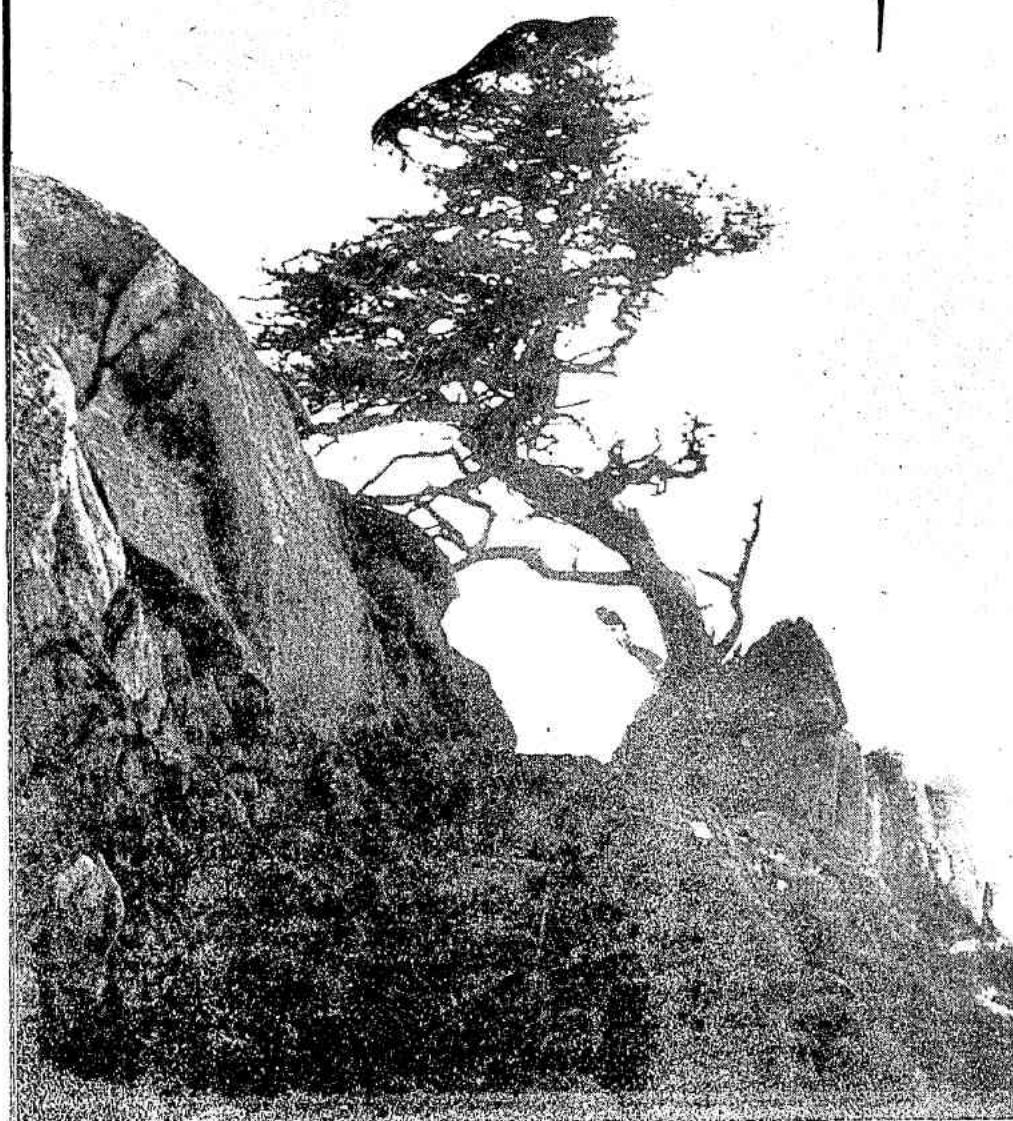
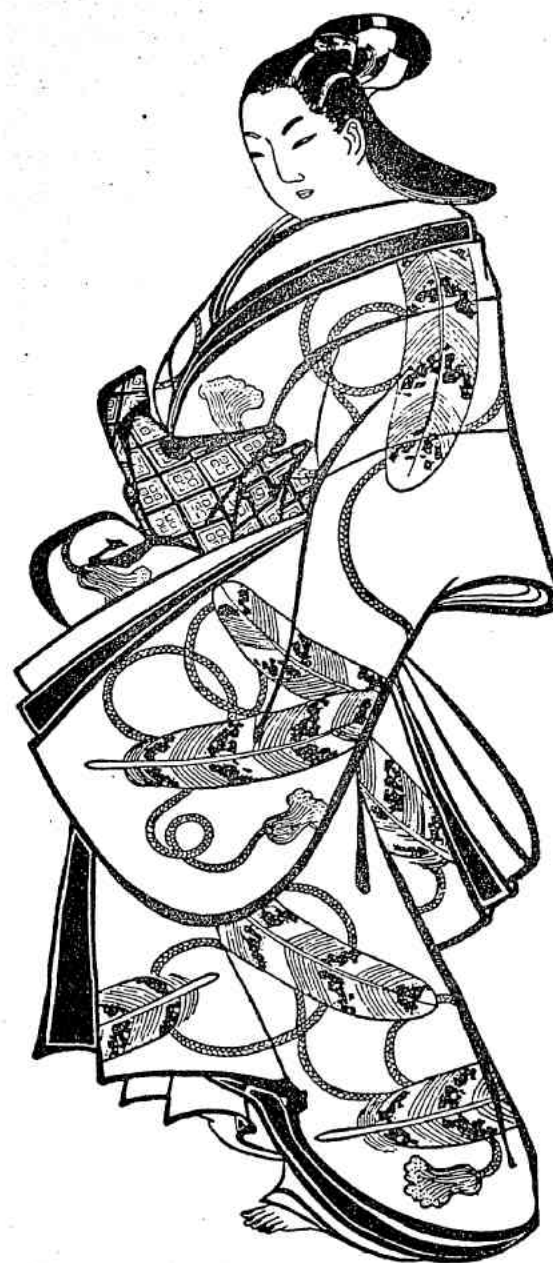
Basho

Clear cascades!  
Into the waves scatter  
Blue pine needles.

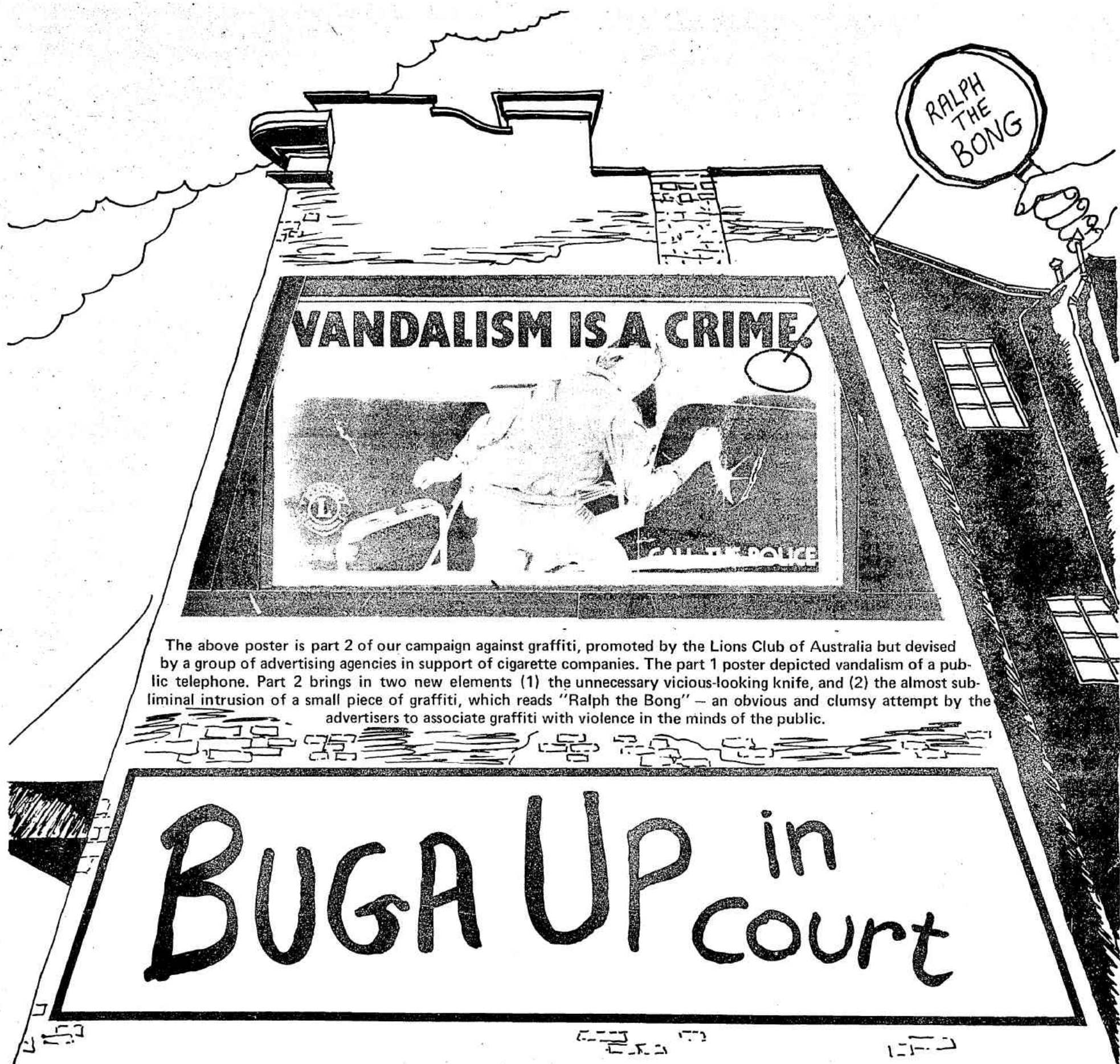
Basho

In its eye  
the far-off hills are mirrored -  
dragonfly!

Kobayashi Issa (1763-1828)







The above poster is part 2 of our campaign against graffiti, promoted by the Lions Club of Australia but devised by a group of advertising agencies in support of cigarette companies. The part 1 poster depicted vandalism of a public telephone. Part 2 brings in two new elements (1) the unnecessary vicious-looking knife, and (2) the almost subliminal intrusion of a small piece of graffiti, which reads "Ralph the Bong" — an obvious and clumsy attempt by the advertisers to associate graffiti with violence in the minds of the public.

**Buga Up, the Bill Board Utilizing Graffitiists against unhealthy products, are continuing to enjoy judicial favor to the chagrin of tobacco and alcohol companies.**

Two members found guilty of malicious injury to a billboard last week received a very mild sentence.

Geoff Coleman and Neville Biffen had both pleaded not guilty to the charge but admitted writing "Horses smell better" on a Marlboro billboard at Lidcombe Station on January 20, 1981.

It was the first time that a judge and jury had heard such a case. The Magistrates Court normally deals with them but the District Court trial was intended to set a precedent for magistrates for similar charges pending.

However, Judge Loveday stated no precedents can be taken and each case must be tried on its own circumstances.

Coleman appreciated the opportunity to bring the issues before more people.

"The whole thing gets elevated into a much greater public arena: twelve people to assess it instead of one, usually conservative, magistrate."

"It was the first time in a court we had been able to push through all the issues connected with what we are doing.

If you're going to get arrested, you should make the best of it."

They were found guilty but only sentenced to be bound over for \$200 for 12 months

and to pay \$35 each to the Clerk of the Peace.

The maximum sentence for malicious injury is five years of \$2000 but no-one has received such a sentence for injuring a billboard.

The average fine for Buga Up members has been between \$100 and \$200 and the heaviest was \$600 on two counts.

According to Coleman 23 people have been arrested in New South Wales resulting in about 16 court cases.

The prosecution lose most cases on technicalities. These include uncertain ownership of the billboard and incorrect identification.

"I think we've done extraordinarily well in the cases that have been done, considering the conservatism of the judiciary," Coleman says.

Cigarette and alcohol advertisers and the Outdoor Advertisers Association of Australia are not happy with indecisiveness of the courts. People convicted are let off as first offenders when appropriate and sentences when given are light, and inconsistent.

Even the prosecution in this case did little to support them, reasoning with the jury that "whether the jury accepts smoking is a disgusting and filthy habit which may cause cancer is completely irrelevant."

Media reports are also generally favorable or non-committal; which is surprising considering they also rely on the companies being attacked as a source of revenue.

Advertisers and their agencies are seriously concerned about Buga Up's work.

Coleman believes much of their success is due to the products being attacked.

"I think that it will only continue while we continue on tobacco and alcohol. To try to get up there and try to hit McDonalds is much more difficult. It is a question of priorities. Cigarettes are the number one killer."

Buga Up members only sign their work on tobacco and alcohol billboards, although some disagree with this approach. Other graffitiists attacking other products are also using this identification.

"There are people who we have no contact with who are signing 'Buga Up'," according to another member. "It gives the advertisers the out to say that this is a group of mindless vandals who are against everything."

Geoff Coleman thinks this use of the group's name allows government and advertisers to avoid the central issue of tobacco and alcohol advertising.

He says that an integral part of painting on billboards now seems to be signing "Buga Up".

Two women charged with malicious injury to a billboard will go to trial in March. They allegedly sprayed feminist graffiti and it will be interesting to see to what extent opposition to tobacco and alcohol receives favored legal treatment.

Graffitiists have left the Lions Club "Speak Up" campaign untouched. It is not

yet directed at graffiti although a spokesperson has attacked it as vandalism.

"We're now signing our ads 'Buga Up Speaks Up', against this cigarette advertising vandalism," Geoff Coleman explained. "We're just as against people smashing up telephone booths or slashing seats as anyone else."

He pointed out that the cigarette companies lose their sites to the "Speak Up" posters, leaving less cigarette advertising.

He feels they will have no loss of public support because of the Lions Club.

"I think the Lions Club have lost more support than we have. They have lost all credibility as a community group concerned with drugs and alcohol."

"It's just a cynical exercise doing nothing to raise awareness of why people rip up telephone booths. It doesn't just happen out of a vacuum."

"It was good in that it helped focus our campaign. We were able to cash in on it. The ugliness just focusses on why we have to put up with this ugliness in our community."

"I think they'd be very foolish if they try to proceed to incorporate graffiti."

According to Geoff Coleman there is too much public support for Buga Up's work for that to happen.

by Miriam Goodwin

Reproduced from 'Newsweek'



# SPORTS

## ON CAMPUS

### SPORTZ REPORT - INTERHALL TENNIS

The Interhall tennis comps got off to start on Saturday 20th March with many out of form players finding the occasional form. Players such as - John Campbell, Michael Flood, Clare Knight and Sue Young excelled in the fine weather winning all their sets to take Burgmann on to a 7-1 victory.

The 3rd Mixed went to Burgmann, 7-6 after a tiebreaker. Players please note that the first side to 6 wins, no tiebreakers should be played.

Bruce Hall also had a solid win against Toad. Mal Parker and Tas soundly won the 1st mens, 6-1, with some excellent service and good baseline coverage. The first mixed between K. Dodds, Tas and S. Winderlich, K. Eckert contained some excellent volleys, typical of mid season form. Doddsy and Tas went on to take the set 6-5 for Bruce.

#### Results:

Bruce def. Toad 6-2  
Burgmann def. Ursula 7-1  
John XXIII forfeited to Burton.  
Garran - bye.

#### Next Week's Matches:

Burgmann vs Johns - Court 1  
Bruce vs Ursies Court 2  
Burton vs Garran Court 3  
Toad - Bye.

Games commence at 9.00am. Please be prompt.

### INTERHALL SPORTS - NETBALL

Netball kicked off with a bang, thud, shove and push on Sunday morning. Although the first two games were notably rough there do appear to be some potentially good sides around, given some stricter umpiring.

Players appeared to be somewhat confused as to what floor lines to obey, but nevertheless these faults should iron out as games progress, and once players realise that they are playing netball, not rugby.

The first match, Bruce vs Burton, was a closely contested game with Burton holding on to take the points, 17-14. Garran Hall failed to supply umpires and consequently lose their points this week.

The second game between Ursies and Garran was well umpired. Ursies proved what good support can do for a side and lifted themselves in the final quarter from 17-7 down, to losing by only two goals 17-15.

After what seemed a fairly even game John XXIII tore away from Burgmann in the final match. Sue Heaney was strong in the centre for John and together with Christ Harris in goals, the attack was hard to penetrate. John took the game 16-6.

#### Games Summary:

Bruce lt Burton (14-17)  
Garran def. Ursula (17-15)  
John XXIII def Burgmann (16-6)  
Toad - Bye.

#### Next week's games:

9.00am Johns vs. Toad - Ursula.  
10.00am Bruce vs. Ursula - Burgmann.  
11.00am Garran vs Burgmann - Toad.  
Burton - Bye.

Jenny Davidson.

Jenny Davidson.



OPEN LATE Phone 485018

# PARAKEET CAFE

## VEGETARIAN

SIT-DOWN OR TAKE AWAY

PIZZA - FRESH JUICES  
PANCAKES  
SWEETS & DESSERTS  
AINSLIE SHOPS

WAKEFIELD GARDENS


# OPEN

TUE. ~ SAT.


12 ~ 2.30 PM. & 6 ~ MIDNIGHT

# WAKEFIELD GARDENS

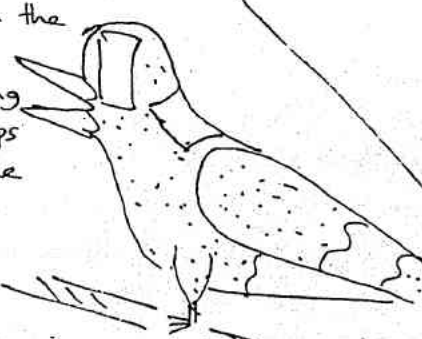
## beaks




Is the Chimp really going to run for Student's Association president, Bert?



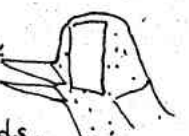
I can't be sure, Sal...




... but from the way he's been standing on the steps outside the Union...




... Counting heads and saying: "They love me ... they love me not ..."




... I think it's on the cards.




He's certainly got what it takes to win...




... greed for power, double the capacity for open-handedness...



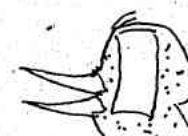
... nothing better to do, nowhere to live...




... and support of both our left and right wings.



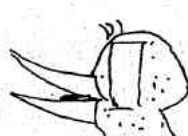
Did you have much trouble persuading him to nominate?



Not as much as we'd feared, Sal.



He didn't really have any option.

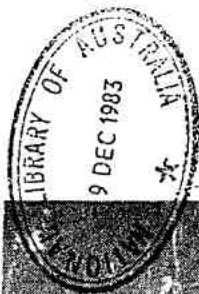


We were holding on to his banana.

BEAKS 4-3



# IF YOU GO DOWN TO THE WOODS TODAY



SAVE AUSTRALIA'S NATIVE FORESTS

## YOU'RE IN FOR A BIG SURPRISE